

Shultz takes Reagan letter to Gorbachov

White House fears on arms accord timing

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, will take a personal letter from President Reagan to Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, urging progress towards a superpower arms agreement when he starts his Moscow visit today.

The White House is clearly worried that time is rapidly running out.

Preoccupation with the American election campaign will seriously hamper the chances of any arms control breakthrough after the end of this year.

Realistically, Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov will have to reach broad agreement by the summer to give time for detailed negotiations, followed by Senate examination and approval, before election fever finally takes hold of Washington.

White House officials refused to discuss the detailed contents of Mr Reagan's letter but said it expressed a desire to move arms control negotiations forward.

With time so short, Mr Shultz's three-day trip to Moscow is seen as the last chance for the Reagan Administration to secure a deal for removal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

work out the details and to allow for extensive consultations with the allies. The process could well extend into next year.

Time has obviously now run out for any deal covering strategic missiles or space weapons. There is intense disagreement within the Administration on both subjects, and the issues have been quietly put aside in favour of trying to get a deal on Euro-missiles.

Much of the internal dispute on strategic and space issues centres on the 1972

Mr George Shultz spent yesterday in Helsinki finalizing his negotiation strategy. During his 36-hour stopover before flying on to Moscow this morning, he rested to overcome jet lag, held meetings with members of his hundred-strong party and met President Koivisto of Finland for an hour of talks.

Spending "mank" 7
Leading article 15

Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. President Reagan has bowed to headline Pentagon arguments and decided to revise his original guarantees for adhering to the treaty, which restrains development of his Strategic Defence Initiative, or Star Wars.

At the Reykjavik summit last autumn he agreed to observe the treaty for a 10-year period beginning in 1986. Now he says he will adhere to a broader, more permissive interpretation for five years beginning from the date of a

superpower agreement on strategic arms.

Since no accord is conceivably possible before 1989, the Administration is now saying, in effect, that it will stand by the broader interpretation at least until 1994. If there is no agreement by then, the US will feel free to deploy and test weapons in space under the Star Wars project.

In exploring the prospects for a Euro-missile deal, Mr Shultz will this week tell the Soviet Union that its superiority in shorter-range missiles in Europe is unacceptable. Moscow and Washington appear to have agreed that shorter-range weapons are defined as those with a range of 300-600 miles.

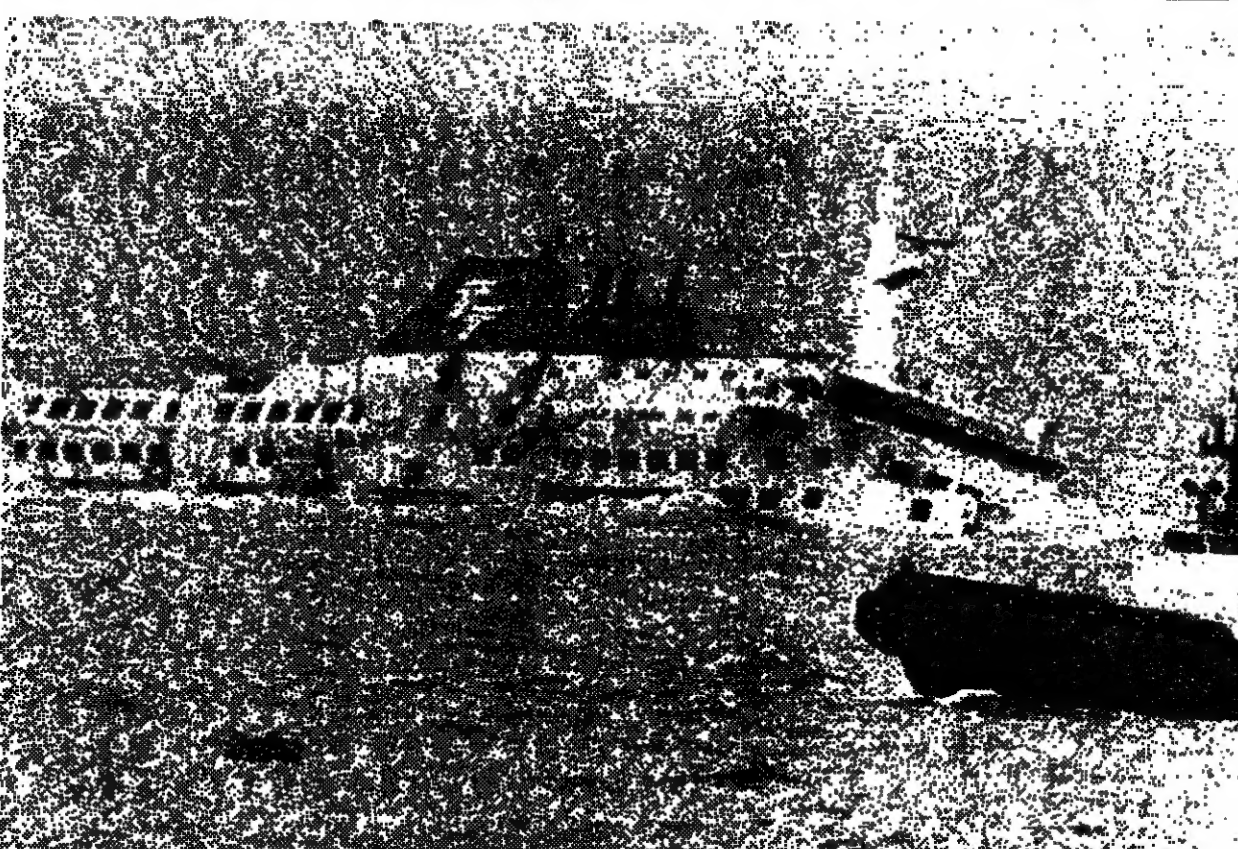
Administration officials expect the Soviet Union to demand reductions in the British and French independent nuclear systems in return for cuts in shorter-range weapons. Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand have flatly rejected such a possibility.

Moscow may also seek concessions on US aircraft in Europe that can carry nuclear weapons.

Mr Shultz will insist that as part of a Euro-missile deal, the West must be allowed to have parity in shorter-range weapons in Europe. The allies would prefer a parity arrangement, rather than having no shorter-range weapons on either side.

The harsh rhetoric between Moscow and Washington over the alleged bugging of their respective embassies is not expected to have an serious impact on Mr Shultz's talks.

Salvage vessels pull back as ferry begins to list



Waves and high winds halted salvage work yesterday as the Herald of Free Enterprise listed to an angle of 15 degrees.

Fears over chemical spillage

From Ruth Gledhill, Zeebrugge

Salvage experts stopped work on the Herald of Free Enterprise because of high winds and heavy seas yesterday and expressed concern that the vessel could roll back onto its side spilling out chemicals carried by lorries on board.

All salvage work came to a halt as the two lifts and the barge holding the ferry in place were removed, leaving it resting alone on a sandbank.

"There is a possibility the boat might go over again", said a Townsend Thoresen spokesman. One lorry carrying drums of dangerous chemicals has already tipped over inside the ferry.

Judge Arthur D'Hoest, heading the Belgian inquiry said he was "very alarmed" at the prospect of the boat going over again with the dangerous chemicals still on board. One investigator said: "If this waste was carried under its real name it would only be allowed on cargo ships". Judge D'Hoest said he will be

Inquiry call on passports sale

By Richard Evans and Andrew McEwen

The Government was under increasing pressure last night to investigate how an official at the Irish Embassy in London allegedly sold false passports for up to £15,000 each to customers including Libyans.

Mr Kevin McDonald, the embassy's passport officer, has been removed from his duties and recalled to Dublin amid fears that some of the passports may have got into the hands of Middle East terrorists.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, last night called for a full Commons statement on the alleged racket and said a Whitehall inquiry was necessary.

The sale of the false passports, said to have gone on for the past five years, has caused concern in Dublin and Whitehall and the risk that a dispute could increase Anglo-Irish

tension was discussed at high levels.

Sir Anthony, whose committee has produced a report on abuses of diplomatic immunity, said: "This is very disturbing because it would appear there has been a ghastly loophole over which we had not control."

"It is serious and brings into question the whole Irish connection and the British rights which the Irish have — which appear to have been passed on for money to terrorists."

He hoped the Irish Government would waive diplomatic immunity and hand over Mr McDonald to stand trial in England if the allegations were proved correct.

Mr Charles Haughey, the Prime Minister, is understood to have called for an initial report on a three-day investigation in which the British Home and Foreign Offices worked closely with the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs.

The report was prepared by Mr Ted Barrington, assistant secretary and head of personnel at the Irish ministry, who flew to London last Thursday when the allegations first surfaced.

He reported yesterday to Mr Noel Dorr, former Irish Ambassador to Britain, who

was promoted in March to Permanent Secretary in Dublin.

Mr Brian Lenihan, the Foreign Minister, is expected to confer with Mr Haughey today, and the matter may be discussed by the Irish Cabinet.

Dublin sources confirmed that a key issue in the Anglo-British investigation was whether any of the passports could have reached suspected terrorists. Mr Lenihan is understood to have been given a preliminary answer.

Meanwhile the Foreign Office and Home Office in London, which were informed of the affair last week, are expected to press Dublin to check every travel document issued by Mr McDonald.

The British authorities' priority is to establish whether any of the passports was issued to suspected terrorists. That is likely to involve

Continued on page 20, col 6

INSIDE

Coventry reach Cup final

Coventry City reached the FA Cup final for the first time in their 104-year history by beating Leeds United yesterday. Sheffield police reported 12 arrests. Coventry play Tottenham at Wembley. Page 34

RUC murders

Two reserve constables in the Royal Ulster Constabulary were shot dead by the Provisional IRA in the seaside resort of Portrush, Co Antrim. Page 3

IN PART

Prost's win

Alain Prost, the world Formula One motor racing champion, opened the 1987 season with a win in the Brazilian Grand Prix. Page 34

Portfolio Gold

- Next weekend's Times Portfolio Gold weekly competition prize will be doubled to £16,000 as there was no winner on Saturday.
- The daily £4,000 prize was won on Saturday by Mr R. Jones, of north London. Details, page 3.
- Portfolio list, page 24.

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Lenient sentences review

Donaldson opposes Bill

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, has thrown his support behind the Lord Chief Justice in opposing government proposals for a Court of Appeal right to review too lenient sentences.

In a wide-ranging speech yesterday to a Law Society conference at Oxford, he also called for reforms to the system for dismissing judges to "strengthen the Lord Chancellor's hand", by making dismissals subject to the approval of the Lord Chief Justice and three other heads of the High Court divisions.

The Master of the Rolls, head of the Court of Appeal's Civil Division, also issued a warning that the role of the judiciary in the divisions of powers between parliament, government and judges was becoming more and more

limited. He called for the administration of the courts to be made subject to "judicial and not ministerial control".

The opposition of Sir John and that of the Lord Chief Justice, the two most senior judges, to the Government's proposal on lenient sentences could lead to an embarrassing defeat when the Criminal Justice Bill goes to the Lords next month.

Sir John made clear he did not believe the proposals went far enough to allay public anxiety.

Under the Bill, just through the Commons, the Court of Appeal would have power to make a general statement of principle on too lenient sentences referred to it by the Attorney General, but no power to increase the sentence. But the Lord Chief

Justice, Lord Lane, has made it known he wants a full-blown right of appeal which would result in a sentence being increased by the Court of Appeal.

Yesterday the Master of the Rolls echoed his view. "The current clamour of criticism of the judges is largely, but not exclusively, concentrated upon criminal sentences which are said to be too lenient and cannot be appealed."

The need for a right of appeal was both "urgent and important", he said, but "it must be a real appeal."

"I doubt whether public anxiety would be much relieved, if, as is proposed, an appellate court had no power to do more than provide

Harare buys Soviet MiGs

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe is engaged in a big build-up of its ageing Air Force to counter what it sees as a threat from South Africa. Military and diplomatic sources here yesterday confirmed that the Soviet Union last month concluded an agreement to supply Zimbabwe with 12 MiG-29 combat aircraft.

The deal will also include another two MiG-29s for training purposes, and 15 Soviet technical flight advisers for each combat aircraft, a total of 180 personnel.

The sale is the first entry of

the Soviet Union into the Zimbabwean military market and has taken observers here by surprise. Relations between the two countries were clouded with suspicion as during Zimbabwe's liberation war Moscow backed Mr

Mugabe's MiGs 7

Joshua Nkomo, the Zanu leader.

The high-powered delegation to Moscow that sealed the contract was the latest in a series of arms-seeking sorties by Zimbabwe. Other delegations are known to have travelled to North Korea and Peking.

This year Zimbabwe has also begun taking delivery of 10 Italian Agusta Bell troop-carrying helicopters, several of which were seen flying over the city centre last week during preparations for next Sunday's Independence Day.

Zimbabwe is also reported by military sources to be engaged in discussions with the British Government for the sale of Javelin missiles.

JOHANNESBURG: A spokesman for the South African Foreign Ministry described the report about the supply of Soviet MiGs to Zimbabwe as "speculative." There would be no comment unless the deal was confirmed

Council loan risk for foreign banks

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Foreign banks and City institutions which are lending millions of pounds to left-wing controlled local authorities were warned last night by ministers that they risked losing the money.

The tough message from Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Local Government, followed the disclosure yesterday that town halls are estimated to have built up financial burdens worth £5 billion.

The local authorities involved, nearly all run by Labour, have manipulated accounting procedures to raise cash which can be spent now but will not have to be repaid for several years.

Huge sums have been raised from foreign banks, many of them Japanese, by re-mortgaging council property, ranging from town halls and schools to parking meters and library books.

The councils hope that by the time they have to repay the money — the first payments

will have to be made within three years — a Labour government will be in power and will help settle the debts.

Mr Ridley said: "Whether the lenders will ever see their money is not absolutely clear because they may have to go in to realize their security. I am not predicting that will happen. But it is very curious as to how they think that can exercise their security."

With some authorities having mortgaged council house bathroom fittings, one Whitehall source said yesterday that it would be interesting to see how a merchant bank would tackle the task of removing fittings from 35,000 homes to recover its loan should a council default on payment.

Dr Boyson gave a clear warning to banks that they could be left with serious debts. "We have consistently said local government debt is not guaranteed by the Government," he said.

"Foreign banks and City institutions considering doing deals with hard left councils should think very carefully before committing themselves."

The Government has taken legislative action to close some of the loopholes used by local authorities to raise cash and get round Whitehall spending restrictions.

But that has not prevented councils such as Manchester, which is negotiating a £200 million deal, forming plans which include, for example, mortgaging the city abattoir.

Mr Nicholas Ridley: Aims to tackle loans problem

Benefit office strike will hit families at Easter

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Thousands of jobless people in Scotland will not receive unemployment benefit this week because of industrial action planned by Civil Servants, the Government warned last night.

Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Employment, said many families could have no money at all over the Easter holiday because of plans by two Civil Service unions to close large number of unemployment benefit offices and to stop work at the Livingston computer centre in Scotland, which handles benefit payments.

"The effect of this combined action will be, despite our best efforts, to make it impossible for the department to pay large numbers of unemployed people in Scotland this week," he said. Members of the Society of Civil and

Public Servants (SCPS) and the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) are in dispute with the Government over pay.

Lord Young said the stepping up of the industrial action was contrary to the stated aims of various union leaders, including the general secretary of the CPSA, who had declared the primary target was the Government.

"In fact the trade unions have gone out of their way to target their action on the most vulnerable section of the community, the unemployed."

"They have done this by deliberately aiming to close not only unemployment benefit offices but also linked social security offices in Scotland, which would otherwise be able

to make emergency payments to the thousands of people involved."

While he acknowledged the Civil Servants taking the industrial action had a "difficult job to do", Lord Young said they had been made a pay offer which was above the rate of inflation for the second year running.

"Indeed for many the increase offered to them this year is in the region of 5 to 6 per cent. No one over 17 will get less than a £5.75 per week increase. This is an offer which many other Civil Servants have already accepted."

He appealed to trade unionist planning to take industrial action to remember they had the security of jobs in contrast to many others. "I

hope that before it is too late they will think again about the effect their action is having on the most vulnerable groups in society."

The election for the post of deputy general secretary of the CPSA gets underway today.

The election, dogged by controversy from the start, is likely to prove no less controversial than last year's election for general secretary, where the results were declared null and void after allegations of ballot-rigging.

Mr John Macrae, a Militant supporter who organised the first leg of the present Civil Service strike, is standing for the Broad Left. Mr Terry Ainsworth, acting deputy general

Continued on page 20, col 5

Dollar faces biggest test against the yen

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The dollar is facing a crisis this week in the currency markets when its gradual decline against the yen could turn into a landslide in the wake of deteriorating economic news.

The markets are disappointed by the outcome of the meeting of finance ministers of the Group of Seven industrialized countries in Washington last week. Cur-

rency dealers doubt the determination of the authorities to stabilize currencies.

Tomorrow is likely to be the biggest test for the dollar with the announcement of the US trade deficit for February, a larger than expected deficit will almost certainly cause widespread panic in the markets.

Crucial test, page 21
Comment, page 23

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NEWS SUMMARY

Cotton sues over Falklands play

Mr Bill Cotton, managing director of BBC Television, is to take legal action against *The Sunday Telegraph* over allegations about his role in the BBC's dispute with Mr Ian Curteis, author of a play about the Falklands war.

Mr Cotton rejects a suggestion that he stopped the BBC producing the play for political reasons. The BBC last night denied Mr Curteis's claim that it has blocked the play from being produced elsewhere by retaining its broadcast rights to the work.

Meanwhile, it was alleged yesterday that a tape recording which it is claimed implicates Mr Jeffrey Archer, the author, in rigging his part in a quiz show, may have been tampered with.

A transcript of the tape, published yesterday by *The News of the World*, suggested that Mr Archer had been told in advance of the occupations of mystery guests on Thames Television's *What's My Line?* Independent Radio News, which has a copy of the tape, said it may have been edited.

Assault inquiry

Two men have been interviewed by police investigating an attack by London soccer fans on Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's deputy leader, at a Birmingham hotel (Our Crime Reporter writes).

Mr Hattersley was not injured but Sir Stanley Yapp, chairman of his constituency party, was struck on the forehead by a plate and needed seven stitches.

The fans were supporting Tottenham Hotspur in the FA Cup semi-final.

Semi-final reports, pages 31, 34

Scones bite the dust

The traditional British scone is dead, according to *Egon Ronay's PG Tips Just a Bite Guide*, published today. It blames the misuse of microwave ovens for producing scones that are "dehydrated, hard and brittle" and even some that "could have been bounced off the wall".

Wine bars, however, have a better microwave touch, the guide says, praising them for no longer serving "hot on the edges, soggy in the middle lasagnes and moussaka".

It chooses Church House, a guest house in Lynton, Hereford and Worcester, as ten place of the year, for serving an outstanding cup of tea.

Just a Bite, Egon Ronay's PG Tips 1987 Guide. Automobile Association (£4.95).

Rescue a book plea

The British Library is launching an "adoption" scheme to rescue millions of books in its collection which, it says, are falling apart (Our Arts Correspondent writes).

From this week, the public will be invited to preserve Britain's literary heritage by adopting a book in danger of destruction. Preservation work is conservatively estimated at £150 million.

For a £200 donation patrons may have their names printed on the book they rescue.

Troops at Heathrow

Armed troops moved into Heathrow Airport yesterday as a precaution against the possibility of terrorist attacks timed to coincide with this week's anniversary of the American air raid on Libya.

The troops, in light tanks and armoured cars, are at the airport as part of the continuing joint police and army exercise code-named Operation Trustee.

Airport security guards have also been put on an increased alert. Soldiers on foot carrying automatic weapons patrolled inside the terminals, while tanks and personnel carriers were at the airport's main access tunnel.

Owen 'rules out' pact on government with Labour

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Dr David Owen was accused last night by Labour's campaign co-ordinator of being hellbent on keeping Labour out of office in the event of a hung Parliament.

The outburst by Mr Bryan Gould came after the SDP leader noticeably confined his criticism of the Government to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and emphasized that there were large numbers of Conservative MPs who favoured a change in economic policy and were not committed to Trident which would make a deal with the Alliance much easier.

In contrast, he attacked the "loony left" within Labour's ranks, the leadership of Mr Neil Kinnock and pointed to major sticking points involving the repeal of trade union legislation and the abandonment of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent, which would block any chance of a pact between Labour and the Alliance.

When it was suggested to Dr Owen, who was appearing on *Weekend World*, that he had given the clear impression that he was a politician more likely to be able to do a deal with the current Conservative Party than with the current Labour Party the SDP leader simply replied: "Well that's up to Mr Kinnock."

Mr Gould said last night: "Dr Owen came out in his true blue colours. He almost revealed his ready packaged terms for a post-election deal with Mrs Thatcher. Anyone who thinks a vote for the Alliance is a means of getting

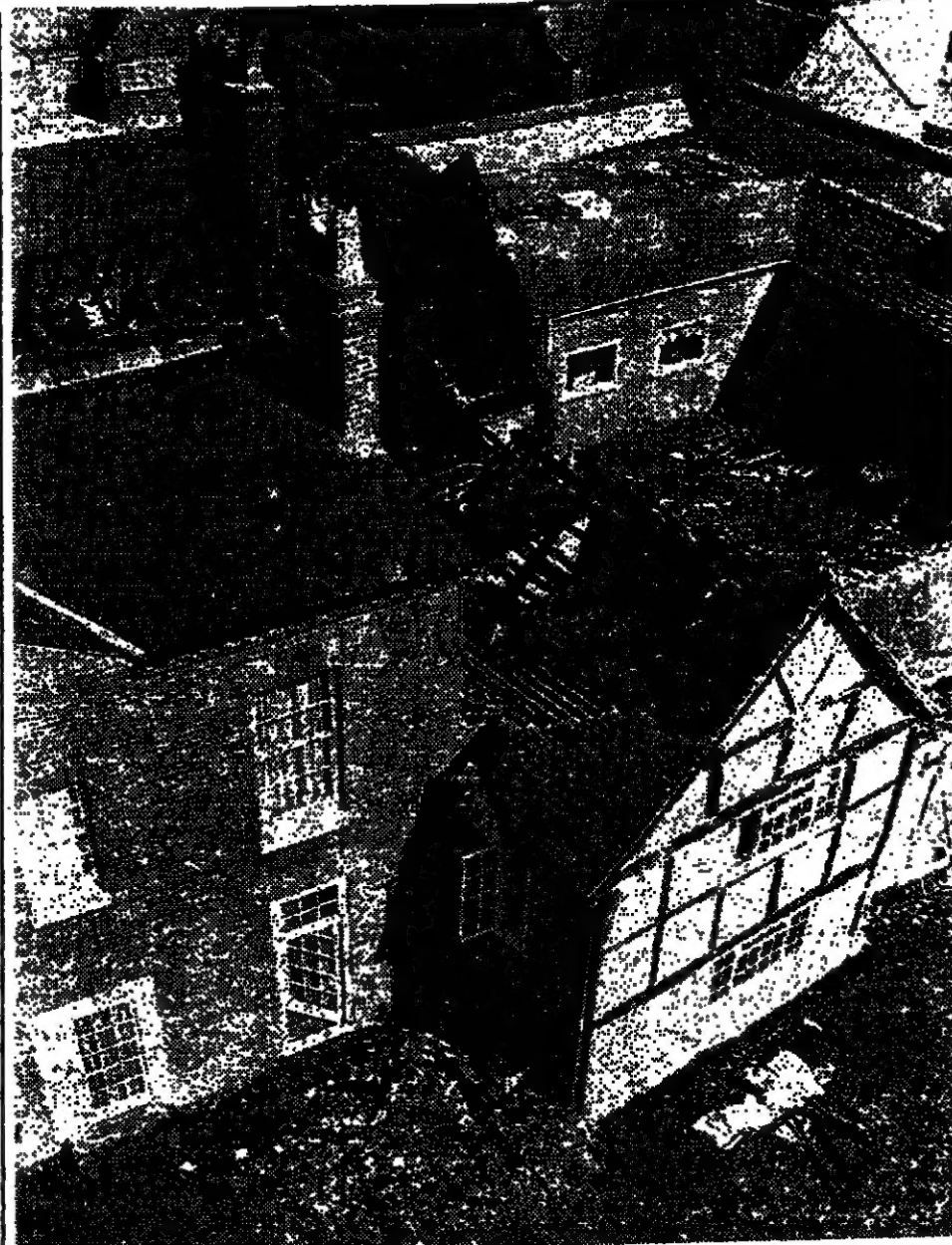
rid of Mrs Thatcher will discover that in Dr Owen's hands their vote will simply keep her in Downing Street."

Dr Owen, speaking about Alliance priorities in the event of no overall general election victory, disclosed he now favoured a referendum on proportional representation for Westminster elections and suggested it should take place after the legislation had been passed by Parliament "so people know what they're voting for".

In the short term "immediate demands" included the introduction of PR for elections to the European parliament, the proposed legislative parliament for Scotland and a revived Northern Ireland assembly.

While a "very, very big gap" remained between the attitude of Mrs Thatcher and the two Alliance leaders on the economy and unemployment, Dr Owen emphasized that there were a sizeable number of Cabinet ministers and a very substantial number of Conservative MPs who had consistently wanted substantial changes to economic policies. The gap between the Alliance and Conservative parties was not unbridgeable.

And on the key issue of Trident he said there was room for a Conservative Party, which had fought the election backing Trident, "to come round to the view... that there is another way which is less expensive, not quite so supersophisticated but nevertheless sufficient for British purposes".



The King's Court Hotel after the fatal fire (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance).

Couple die in blaze at hotel

A hotel proprietor and his wife died yesterday, trapped behind three locked doors, as fire swept through the building.

Firemen wearing breathing gear rescued two other guests, who escaped injury, after the blaze broke out at the King's Court Hotel, King's Coughton, near Aylesbury, Warwickshire, shortly after 8am.

The couple who died were

Mr Gaetano Guarino, aged 59, and his wife Madeline, aged 60, who had taken over the business in November 1985.

A senior fire officer said that his men had broken through three locked doors, including a fire door, to reach the couple.

The couple appeared to have been trying to escape from

their bedroom when they were overcome by smoke.

Most of the 13 guests found their own way to safety. It took more than two hours for 40 firemen to tackle the blaze.

Warwickshire police said last night they were not treating the blaze as suspicious.

The Warwickshire Fire Brigade said the fire appeared to have started in the roof.

Zeebrugge disaster

Challenge to ferry ballast practices

By Rodney Cowton
Transport Correspondent

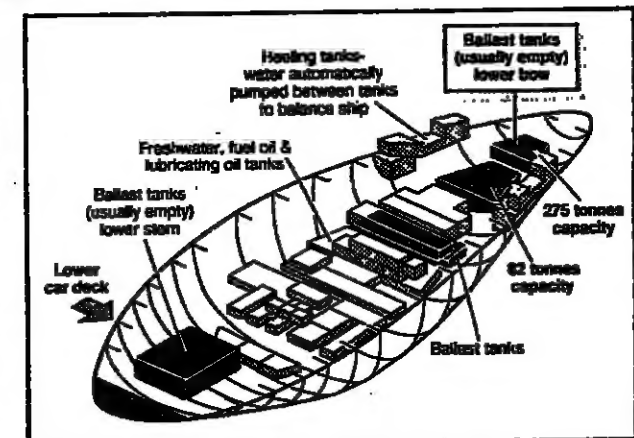
Masters of cross-Channel car ferries who pump out ballast water to adjust the height of the bow above the sea as they leave Zeebrugge have been challenged by a senior naval architect.

This is one of the issues certain to be examined closely by the public inquiry into the disaster to be conducted by Mr Justice Sheen.

The basic method of measuring the amount of water in a ballast tank is still the archaic one of sounding by lowering a line into it, there being no gauges or meters showing the depth on the bridge or in the engine room. The inquiry may well want to consider whether this is an appropriate level of technology.

The naval architect said that, in his opinion, the process of pumping out should be completed before ferries left the port, although he recognized it was difficult for the ferry operators, working to tight schedules.

He said that, in a collision, or other crisis, vessels were more vulnerable if "trimmed down by the head", that is if the bows were low in the



water, and a high proportion of collisions occurred near harbour entrances.

Superintendent Jose van dan Busche, the police chief who prepared a report on the disaster, for the Belgian authorities, has also said that the removal of ballast from the bow tanks should have been completed before the ferry left the harbour.

The fact that the *Herald of Free Enterprise* was still trimmed down by the head as she left Zeebrugge is almost universally regarded as an important factor contributing to her capsizing. However, it is

recognized that it became a factor only because the bow doors were open. In normal circumstances ferry operators regard trimming the bow while under way as a perfectly safe procedure.

Sources with experience in ferry operations said the order to fill up the bow ballast tanks is usually given by the chief officer who, on board the *Herald of Free Enterprise*, was Mr Leslie Sable.

There are no specific regulations about ballasting. But every ship carries a stability book which gives information about the effect on stability of various dispositions of cargo

On many ferries there is the option of pumping water in from the sea, or transferring it from a ballast tank at the stern. But Townsend Thoresen said that on the *Herald of Free Enterprise* the water was invariably pumped from the sea.

The requirement to trim a ferry down by the bow at Zeebrugge is determined by the state of the tide. On the evening of Friday, March 6, it was a moderately high tide, and in accordance with normal practice, the order to take on ballast would have been given by the chief officer an hour or more before Zeebrugge was reached.

The practice of ships' crews seems to differ in determining when sufficient water has been pumped into the tank.

Experienced ferry operators agree it was a fairly common occurrence for ships to sail with the bow ballasted down, although masters normally tried to avoid doing so for long because it made the steering sluggish.

Experienced officers insist that provided the standards in the stability book are met it is perfectly safe to pump the ballast while the ship is moving.

Kasparov overcomes setback

The world chess champion, Garry Kasparov, fought back after an early setback to beat John Van der Wiel, of The Netherlands, in the second round of the Brussels International SWIFT chess tournament on Saturday.

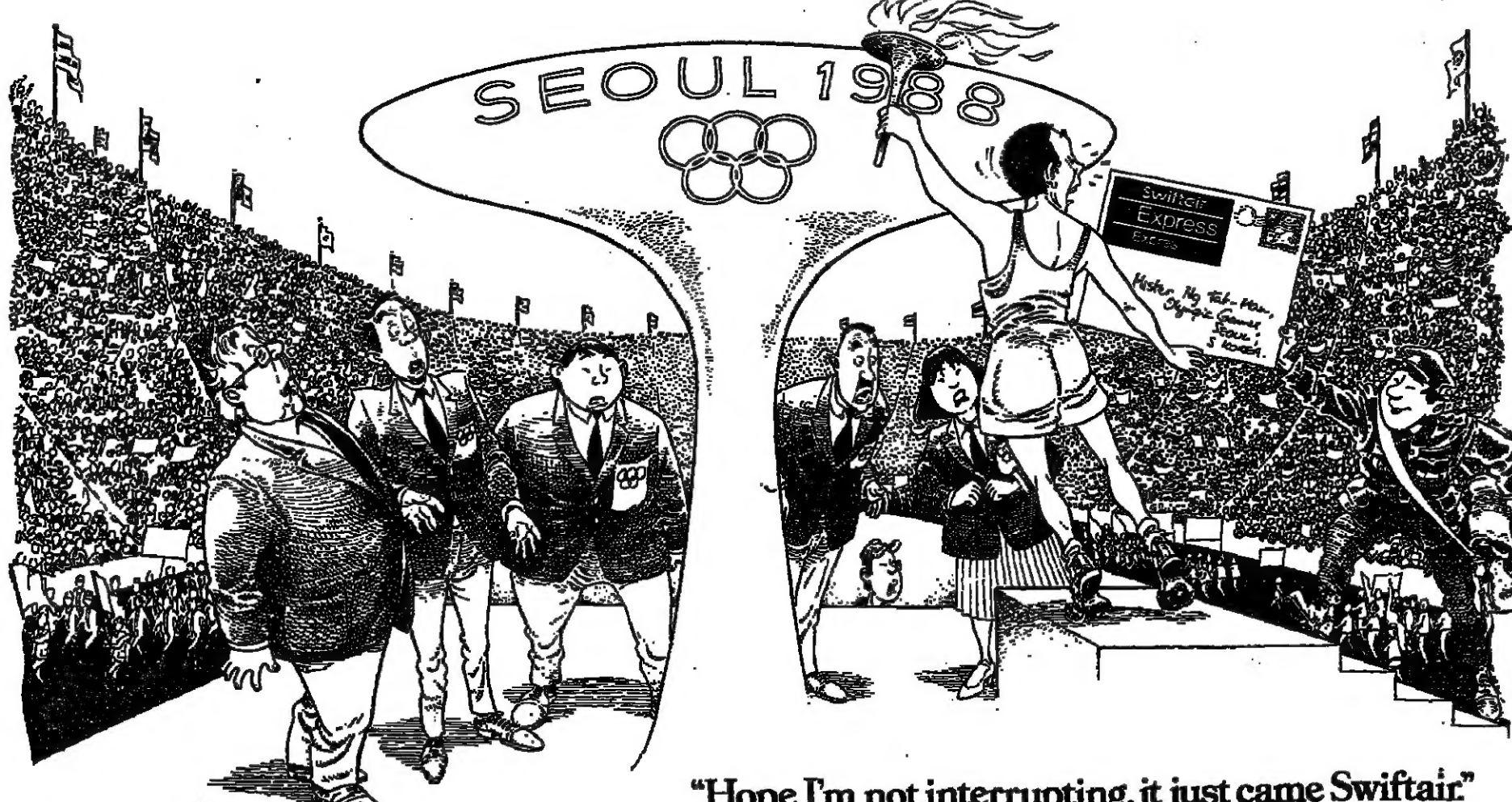
Kasparov, of the Soviet Union, playing the white pieces, had some difficulty in the beginning but gained his victory after blocking a bishop.

His countryman, Anatoly Karpov, the former world champion, did not have to appear because his West German opponent, Robert Huebner, reported ill. Their game is to be played today.

Viktor Korchnoi defeated Belgium's Luc Vaninants after coming under time pressure. He was forced to make 19 moves in two minutes.

Jan Timman, of The Netherlands, beat Britain's Nigel Short, who surrendered the game after seeing a rook trapped.

Second round results: Kasparov beat Meulders; Timman beat Short; Korchnoi beat Williams; Karpov v Huebner still pending. Standings after the second round: Kasparov, Korchnoi, Timman, 2 points; Lubovitsky, Laper, 1.5 points; Karpov, Short, 1 point; Meulders, Williams, Van der Wiel, 0.5 points. Raymond Keene, page 14



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Poll tax to bring 'huge increases'

By Our Political Correspondent

Government plans to replace domestic rates with a poll tax, or community charge, will result in huge increases in bills for most people living in inner cities. Mr Jack Straw, Labour's local government spokesman, predicted yesterday in a report based on government statistics.

According to Mr Straw's calculations: All inner London boroughs, except Westminster, and Kensington and Chelsea, face increases ranging from 67 per cent in Islington (up £206 per head to £511) to 114 per cent in Conservative-controlled Wandsworth (up £212 to £397); All boroughs in South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Merseyside face increases of between 9.5 per cent (North Tyneside) and 65 per cent (Barnsley); In Merseyside, the poorest areas of Knowsley, St Helens and Liverpool, face increases of between 11 and 13 per cent;

In Greater Manchester, Oldham (7 per cent), Manchester (11 per cent), Wigan (14 per cent) and Rochdale (5 per cent) would all have increased bills, as would relatively deprived non-metropolitan areas: Carlisle (27 per cent), Barrow in Furness (49 per cent), Hartlepool (18 per cent).

Mr Straw estimates that all districts in Durham face rises of between 19 per cent (Chester-le-Street) and 64 per cent (Wear Valley), while in Humberside average bills in Hull would go up by 32 per cent, Scunthorpe by 24 per cent, Great Grimsby by 16 per cent, and Boothferry by 38 per cent.

"Everyone is going to pay the poll tax. The Government are explicit that the single unemployed on unemployment benefit will pay in full - the same as the millionaire", Mr Straw said yesterday.

"Only the near destitute will get help."

Plea on footpath law

Ninety per cent of all footpaths are destroyed by farmers ploughing fields, according to the Ramblers' Association.

The code of practice issued by the Countryside Commission and Ministry of Agriculture last year has had no effect, Mr David Rubinstein, the association's chairman, says in its annual report.

Mr Rubinstein adds that a Government-sponsored report found in 1985 that 90 per cent of rights of way which crossed

arable fields were not restored after ploughing as the law requires.

Since then the association, which has more than 52,000 members, has monitored the situation carefully and found little improvement, he says.

He adds: "By demonstrating contempt for footpaths and footpath users farmers are cutting themselves off from a large and growing body of public support, which they can ill afford to lose."

Four in hear

Aids pay for haem

Exports boost for Rover

Fishing wa

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry
Correspondent

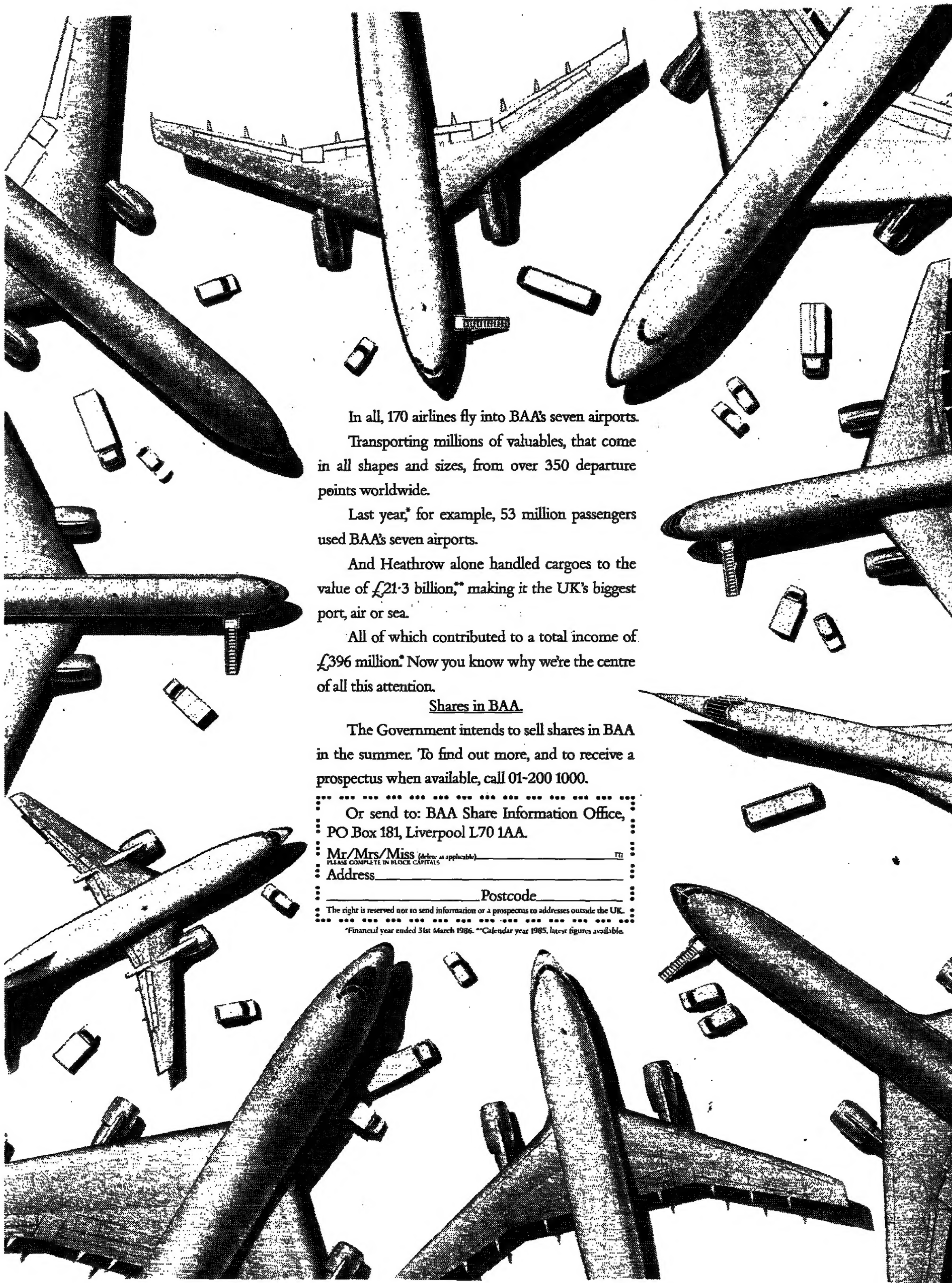
By Philip Howard

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

By Richard Ford

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Police try to combat fall in public's confidence

By Stewart Tandler and Richard Ford

Public satisfaction with the work of the Metropolitan Police has dropped from 72 per cent in 1982 to 66 per cent last year, and the percentage of people who said they thought the police were doing a poor or very poor job rose from 8 to 12 per cent.

The decline in confidence, disclosed in surveys for Scotland Yard, has taken place in spite of greater efforts, led by Sir Kenneth Newman, the outgoing commissioner, to improve the public perception of the Metropolitan force and reorganize it to provide a better service.

The Scotland Yard surveys were disclosed as the Royal Ulster Constabulary began taking steps to bolster morale and counter criticisms of its policing, by explaining its role and strategy directly to the public through the media.

The surveys show that Londoners want police to concentrate on low-level but unpleasant crime which directly affects the quality of life.

They are most concerned about burglaries, muggings and vandalism, but there is growing worry about walking the streets.

Four surveys taken by NOP for the Yard asked Londoners whether they thought police in their area were doing a good or a bad job. In 1982 72 per cent were positive, in 1984 the figure rose to 73 per cent, but in 1985 it fell to 69 per cent and then dropped again to 66 per cent last year.

The percentage of people who thought the police were doing a very good job was 25 per cent in 1982, the same in 1984, but 22 per cent in 1985 and 18 per cent last year.

Those who were fairly certain the police did a good job varied slightly during the four years, starting at 47 per cent.

rising to 48 per cent in 1984, dropping to 47 per cent in 1985 and rising to 48 per cent last year.

The surveys also showed that many people thought crime in their areas had increased. When they were asked what they thought police should concentrate on, burglary came top of the list every year, averaging 37 per cent.

In Northern Ireland, a growing number of senior RUC officers and local commanders are appearing on news bulletins as part of a move to raise their profile.

The strategy is designed to reassure the population and rebut what many senior officers believe are deliberate attempts by politicians to distort changes in the law for their own interests.

It also has the effect of emphasizing that the leadership is not a "one man band" however forceful the personality of Sir John Hermon, its chief constable.

Six chief superintendents and eight superintendents have attended courses on media training as part of a strategy seen as essential in the aftermath of the Anglo Irish agreement.

Last year, as "loyalist" politicians attempted to undermine police morale, officers decided they needed to counter claims about their role in policing protests against the agreement.

Sir John raised his own profile, while local commanders began to be heard more frequently after terrorist attacks.

Many of the words and phrases used by officers were strikingly similar as they emphasized the disruption and danger caused to the whole community.



The dismissed YTS trainee, Leigh Sanders, working on producing clocks in his workshop, a layoff at his home (Photograph: Michael Pollard).

Trainee becomes a victim of success

Leigh Sanders, a clockmaker, has been dismissed from a government YTS course after being branded a victim of his own success.

Leigh, aged 17, became a YTS trainee in his father's clock repairing business in Marden, near Hereford, after leaving school last Easter without a single examination pass.

His problems started when a local stud farm complained to the firm that they were unable to buy a stable clock anywhere for less than £1,000. So Leigh came up with the answer.

He designed a 2ft tall weatherproof clock, complete with fibreglass face and aluminium hands, selling for just £275.

Other orders soon rolled in, with a Luton tool-making factory buying a clock for its building.

Then Hereford city council accepted one of the Hereford clocks as a gift from Leigh to adorn their new £15 million shopping centre.

But now YTS organizers have told the youth to leave the scheme because he is spending

too much time on his own venture and not enough being trained by his father.

The YTS programme co-ordinator, Mrs Zehma Williams, said yesterday: "There was nothing nasty about it because he has found a market there and a good product but we can't have people who are effectively self-employed on a Youth Training Scheme."

Welsh TUC in mood for breakaway

By Roland Radd

The TUC could be heading for a confrontation with its Welsh counterpart when its inner cabinet, the general finance purposes committee meets in London today to decide the fate of the Wales TUC's demand for more autonomy.

Mr George Wright, general secretary of the Welsh Transport and General Workers' Union, has warned the national TUC that the door will be open for a Welsh unilateral declaration of independence if its demand is not met.

Support for an independent Welsh TUC is gaining ground.

Motions calling for autonomy were passed overwhelmingly at both the 1985 and 1986 conferences. Welsh union leaders are now pushing to implement that policy with a greater determination.

A Welsh delegation recently met the inner cabinet to try to win agreement on changing the rules governing their relationship.

But its basic demands, for greater determination to pick its agendas, to become involved within the TUC national disputes procedure and to legitimize the international role of the Welsh TUC, were given a cool reception.

Many senior union leaders see no political logic in fragmenting their power across different regions which are run by the same government.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, is thought to be particularly unimpressed with the Welsh case.

At this year's Wales TUC conference, to be held at Tenby later this month, the TGWU will put forward a motion in favour of a separate Welsh disputes procedure so that the Wales TUC can form its own disciplinary procedure for dealing with inter-union disputes in general, and

particularly the EPTU—the electricians' union which is accused of poaching members from other unions through its no-strike deals.

The TUC has not ignored the Welsh demands. But nor will it agree to them today.

Although Mr David Jenkins, general secretary of the Wales TUC, is confident of a satisfactory outcome, the TUC nationally will not budge in refusing the Welsh a national disputes procedure.

It is also unlikely that the TUC would be willing to code the Welsh demands for separate international links.

Job Training Scheme: 1 Hope revived for those who saw no prospect of work

The Government formally launches the Job Training Scheme (JTS) tomorrow to help the long-term unemployed. The scheme will offer work experience through a network of established industries, reskilling the unskilled and giving them a fairer chance in the job market. In the first of two articles, Ronald Faux, Employment Affairs Correspondent, visits Dundee, an unemployment black spot.

A group of 20 men and women at the Workstart project in Dundee were listening patiently to the training officer as he outlined the latest plan to get them a job. It was clear from their faces that any hope was tempered by scepticism.

At least someone, they sensed, was trying to do something positive but was this, as the Dundee city council insisted, just an attempt to massage the figures and decant people off the register?

Five of the men had not worked for more than 10 years. They were raising teenage families on social security and had long since despaired of ever working again. They lacked skills of any kind.

The pilot project of the Job Training Scheme in Dundee has quickly shown what the new service can achieve and what serious obstacles will be expected.

Half the 115 people who volunteered after their Restart interviews have been out of work for more than a year.

The pattern emerging is that a third of them had stopped trying to get a job although they were perfectly able. For another third, their skills were rusty and their image and confidence required a spot of professional polish. They would benefit from working alongside someone in an office or workshop.

The remaining third formed the most difficult in the labour market. Some had even been rejected at interviews in the job creation system. They needed what the careers service calls "caring placements" and Dundee is crying out for at least 500 such places in industry.

So far fewer than 60 firms in the city have agreed to co-operate by offering JTS places. The local authority, which could be an enormous source of support, is openly hostile because it sees a threat to the trade unions. It also rejects the scheme on political grounds: Dundee city council is staunchly Labour.

A training officer admitted: "It is difficult having two adults working side by side, one getting the union rate for the job and the other £39 a week JTS allowance". Mr Andy Hugman, chief executive of Workstart Ltd, a managing agent for JTS in Dundee, said: "The initial assessment interview helps them look again at what they have to offer".

The Manpower Services Commission, which finances the scheme jointly with industry, has two concerns about the scheme. The first is that the quality of training should be high. It also wants the scheme to remain voluntary, with support from both sides of industry.

Some experience of the Dundee pilot project is encouraging. Only five of the original 115 JTS volunteers dropped out because they thought the scheme a waste of time.

Another dozen had found work in the city within the first six months as a direct result of JTS. For more than a dozen others the scheme may have helped their success in getting a job.

For the rest, most accept that their best chance of escaping the unemployment queue will be through retraining and work experience.

Tomorrow: Liverpool

Tax deal on painting

Museums' anger at decision

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A controversy has arisen in the boardroom of the Museums and Galleries Commission over the way the John Constable masterpiece, "The Young Waltonians", was waived from the walls of an historic home in Northamptonshire to the walls of the National Gallery without the commissioners' assistance.

The deal put a valuation of £10 million on the picture. At the time, before the sale of Van Gogh's "Sunflowers", that was the highest price on record for any painting.

It took just three weeks for the deal to go through, from the offer of the painting to the nation to the announcement in the Commons by Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, that it had been accepted in lieu of tax.

It usually takes six to nine months for the government machinery to grind through a decision of that sort. Three weeks is a record for speed.

Inevitably, corners were cut, which is why the commissioners are angry. They are reported to have held a stormy meeting in Liverpool last Friday and to be contemplating further protest.

The correct procedure for offering a work of art in lieu of tax is for the owners to submit a formal offer to the Capital Taxes Office.

It is then referred to the

the National Gallery, and the Keeper of British Pictures at the Tate. As a result, accusations are flying. Christie's has been wrongly accused — by *The Times*, among others — of withdrawing an offer of Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" to the nation because an offer of the Constable looked more advantageous.

In fact, it had been instructed to auction the "Sunflowers" on February 9 and Lady Macdonald-Buchanan died on February 12; the issues were not connected.

More pertinently, some commissioners feel that an irresponsibly high valuation was endorsed and that the picture should have gone to the provinces, as opposed to London, which is rich in Constables. But mostly, they are outraged that a decision was taken in their name without consultation.

Mr Luce said yesterday that he had the utmost confidence in Professor Brian Morris, chairman of the Museums and Galleries Commission, whom he had asked to move with speed.

By and large, the machinery for acceptance of works of art in lieu of tax was working well, he said. But he was open to proposals for refining the procedures to facilitate the commission's advice being given speedily.

Christie's emphasized the need for speed when it made the offer, pointing out that the alternative was to auction the painting this summer.

The chairman of the Museums and Galleries Commission apparently went straight to Mr Luce, and gave advice without consulting his board, although he did check the valuation with the director of

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Long wait for by-pass roads

By Rodney Cowton
Transport Correspondent

More than 600 communities in Britain are still waiting for by-pass roads to alleviate traffic problems, and many may still be waiting at the end of the century, according to a survey by the British Road Federation.

The latest survey deals with projects in the metropolitan districts of the big conurbation. It says there are 60 by-pass schemes in these areas. There are another 600 schemes in the shire counties.

But Mr Peter Witt, director of the federation, says that the levels of funding planned for the next few years are not enough to prevent planned starting dates slipping back. Major roadworks until next week:

London and the South-east

M11 London: large roadworks continue at Redbridge roundabout.

M25 Essex: widening work at junction 31 roundabout.

M2 Kent: resurfacing at junction 4 (Gillingham).

M2/A2 Kent: resurfacing at Cobham intersection. Contrailflow system.

M20 Kent: reconstruction work near junction 7 (A249



Maidstone). Outside lane closed.

M275 Hampshire: flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

M40 Oxfordshire: lane closures in both directions between junctions 6 and 7.

Midlands

M5 Hereford and Worcester: one lane open southbound and two northbound between junctions 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester North).

Also, the southbound entry slip at junction 5 and the southbound exit slip at junction 6 are closed. Lane restrictions and some overnight carriageway closures between junctions 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M50).

M6 Warwickshire: lane closures between junction 2 and 3.

North

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: widening continues with long delays.

M63 Greater Manchester: construction of flyover at Portwood roundabout, Stockport.

M66 Greater Manchester: contraflow for resurfacing between junctions 2 and 4 (Bury/M62).

M6 Lancashire: resurfacing work between junctions 31 and 32 (A59/M55).

M6 Cambridgeshire: contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Carlisle). Delays.

M54 Cheshire: large roadworks between junctions 7 and 9 (Atrincham/M6).

Wales and the West

M5 Gloucestershire: various lane closures in both directions between junctions 9 and 12 (Tewkesbury/Gloucester).

M5 Somerset: outside lane closed in both directions between junctions 25 and 26.

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: outside lane closed eastbound between junctions 17 and 15 (Dumbarton/Towhead).

M90 Tayside: various lane closures in both directions between junctions 4 and 11 (Kely/A9).

M85 Tayside: outside lane closed northbound. Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch.

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WORLD SUMMARY

Surrogate mother may visit Baby M

New York — New Jersey judges have allowed Mrs Mary Beth Whitehead, the "surrogate" mother of the one-year-old girl known as Baby M, to visit her daughter while the Appeal Court decides whether to confirm a ruling that gave custody to the father (Charles Bremner writes). Mrs Whitehead, who was contracted to bear the baby for Mr William Stern, was stripped of all parental rights in a controversial ruling by a judge two weeks ago.

The New Jersey Supreme Court, which is not due to hear the full appeal until September, ruled in a 6-1 decision that Mrs Whitehead could have one two-hour visit each week with her child. "She will be home again, I feel it in my heart," Mrs Whitehead said at the weekend.

Hundreds flee fumes

Pittsburgh (AFP) — Fourteen people were taken to hospital with breathing problems and more than 1,500 others were evacuated when a tanker car from a derailed train began leaking chemical fumes here early yesterday.

The residents were rescued from their sleep and evacuated by police as fumes began escaping from the tanker car, one of 34 freight wagons, on the derailed train.

The derailment occurred when two cars of a Chicago-bound train carrying paper goods jumped the tracks and smashed into a freight train travelling in the opposite direction.

Van Gogh buyer row

Tokyo — Japan's Finance Ministry has reprimanded Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Company for its "ostentatious and excessive" display of wealth in buying Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" for \$24.75 million (David Watts writes).

The ministry may no longer regulate such foreign currency transactions, but the bureaucrats felt that the purchase was inappropriate with unemployment rising and industry under strong pressure because of the yen's rapid rise in value. Japanese tradition decrees that excessive shows of wealth are in bad taste; a businessman who makes that kind of demonstration has probably been taking too much profit.

Last year, Japan imported \$250 million-worth of Western art, twice the total for 1985.

11 hurt in shooting

New York — Eleven men were wounded, one of them critically, when a gunman raked a crowd with automatic fire as they were leaving an all-night dance in a Washington hall (Charles Bremner writes).

Police said that a fight broke out among the crowd of about 1,000 people on Saturday in the predominantly black north west district of the city. The unidentified man emerged from a car and fired indiscriminately.

Portuguese pledge

Peking (AP) — Professor Anibal Cavaco Silva, left, the Portuguese Prime Minister, pledged yesterday that his Government would protect the stability of Macao as it prepares for the handover to Chinese rule in 1999.

Professor Cavaco Silva is the first Lisbon head of government to visit China. He signs the agreement with China today returning Macao 442 years after it was settled by Portuguese.

Warhol accusation

New York — The New York state Health Department has accused the hospitals that treated Andy Warhol, the pop artist who died two days after gall-bladder surgery, of failing to give him adequate care in the days before his death (Charles Bremner writes).

"The proper quality of medical care and treatment was not maintained in the case," the department said in a report that followed a month-long investigation into the February 22 death of the artist at the age of 58 after surgery at the New York Hospital Cornell Medical Centre.

Pretoria unworried by Mugabe MiGs

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The purchase by Zimbabwe of the Soviet Union's most sophisticated combat aircraft, the MiG 29 Fulcrum, adds a new dimension to the military balance in southern Africa but is unlikely to deter Pretoria from taking action against its northern neighbour.

The deal with Moscow includes a long-term training course for Zimbabwean pilots. According to analysts yesterday, the unexpected contract with the Russians seemed to imply that Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, genuinely feared a conventional attack by the South African Defence Force.

Yet all the indications are that President Botha is interested only in mounting hit-and-run raids against Zimbabwe to discourage the harbouring of African National Congress guerrillas.

Only last week Mr R.F. "Pik" Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, hinted at possible raids by emphasising during a National Party meeting before next month's election, that Pretoria would not tolerate outside interference in the lead-up to polling day.

Professor Jack Spence, an expert on southern Africa at Leicester University, said yesterday: "Angola has more sophisticated air power than the South Africans, and yet this has not stopped the Government of Pretoria from

Nuclear hitch

Pierrelatte, France (AP) — A leak of corrosive and slightly radioactive uranium hexafluoride gas shut down production yesterday at the Pierrelatte-Tricastin nuclear fuel plant, with a very small quantity escaping into the atmosphere.

Officials said that there was no danger from the escaped gas, which dispersed very quickly. They said it was an industrial chemical accident, not a nuclear incident. Seven workers were slightly injured in dealing with the leak.

The gas is produced in an early stage in the conversion of mineral uranium to nuclear power plant fuel.

Shadow of violence mars Malta rallies

From Richard Beeston, Valletta

Malta's socialists and Christian Democrats turned out in their thousands yesterday as the campaign for next month's general election entered its final lap in a festival atmosphere shadowed by the threat of political violence.

The governing Malta Labour Party held rival rallies in two villages, after party officials agreed to try to keep their supporters apart in order to prevent a repetition of the previous Sunday's shooting incidents, which left two Nationalist supporters seriously injured.

However, at a Labour Party march in the village of Siggiewi, one Nationalist supporter was beaten up by 200 young socialists, several of them armed with pistols. Police intervened and the man managed to escape, but there were fears that

similar incidents would occur later at bigger rallies in the villages of Naxxar and Masta, where several thousand people assembled.

By the weekend the Prime Minister, Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, and the Opposition leader, Dr Eddie Fenech Adami, had launched their party manifestos and selected candidates for the May 9 election.

However, electioneering on this highly politicized island has already been running for several months in what is generally regarded as the country's most divisive election since independence 23 years ago.

Although political rallies in Malta are as much an excuse for the party faithful to enjoy a day out with their families as to approve party policies, the current campaign is proving to be one of the hardest fought.

Traditionally, the socialists have derived their support from working-

class areas of Malta's more industrialized southern half, while the Nationalist stronghold has tended to be in the more rural north.

The Malta Labour Party can also draw on the support of the biggest trade union on the island, the General Workers' Union, which has been co-opted into the party, while the Nationalists can count on the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the private sector.

According to analysts in Malta, some of the more radical policies initiated by the former Labour Prime Minister, Mr Dom Mintoff, have led to long-standing disputes with the Church and professional classes and left deep-rooted divisions in the community.

The result has led to a highly polarized society, where splits have emerged in families, villages and in many of Malta's institutions.

In the Mifsud Bonnici family, for instance, one brother is the socialist Prime Minister, another is a candidate for the Nationalists, and a third is a priest.

Although party hotbeds at rallies like those held yesterday often resemble football hooligans rather than young revolutionaries, experts here believe there is a very real risk that the election could turn sour and erupt into an unprecedented wave of violence.

At the core of the problem is the fact that the island's electorate is almost divided in half between support for the two parties, which pundits believe will each receive approximately 50 per cent of the vote.

In the last election in 1981 the Nationalists won 1.8 per cent more of the votes, but received three seats less in the Assembly. After accusa-

tions of gerrymandering by the Opposition, the constitution was amended to resolve the issue.

But the Nationalists have vowed "not to let the socialists rule" if the Labour Party wins, and they are not completely satisfied that the elections were fair.

The Malta Labour Party is expected to pursue much the same course as it has for the past 16 years in power, although the style of leadership under the soft-spoken Dr Mifsud Bonnici is in contrast to the lively political performances which were the hallmark of his predecessor, Mr Mintoff, who resigned the leadership in 1984.

Dr Fenech Adami, who at 53 is the same age as his rival and shares a similar professional background as a lawyer, backed the Nationalist Party for 10 years on the island and has staked his political career on victory.

Settlers' backlash on the West Bank

Petrol bomb blocks peace hopes

From Ian Murray, Alfei Menashe, occupied West Bank

On the road between the orange groves an ugly black scorch mark shows the spot where Mrs Ofra Moses died horribly on Saturday evening. Too late, huge army bulldozers have now smashed down the roadside cypress trees that hid the petrol bombers who set fire to her family's car.

The bulldozers were finishing work started later that night by hundreds of angry settlers who swarmed into the area when they heard the news of the death of Mrs Moses, who was pregnant, and the severe burning of her husband, Avraham, and four children who were in the car. Other groups of angry Jews invaded the nearby Arab town of Kalkiya, breaking windows and damaging cars.

The death has quickly overshadowed the angry political argument inside the coalition Government about how to achieve peace. It has also reinforced the determination of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Likud Prime Minister, not to surrender any of the occupied territories in peace negotiations.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Foreign Minister and Labour leader, agreed with his party chiefs before yesterday's Cabinet meeting that this was no time to engineer the fall of the Government on the peace issue. He will continue to work for a concrete proposal on a peace conference before deciding whether to challenge Mr Shamir.

Whatever happens politically, the tragic incident has strengthened the determination of the settlers to stay at this strategic rocky hillside settlement, some four miles inside the territories.

Mr Shlomo Kattan, a former army colonel and the mayor, gazed at the wide view from his small office. "From this window you can see the homes of two million Jewish people... You can destroy

A mounted riot policeman uses his horse to move on an ultra-Orthodox Jew protesting against a Jerusalem restaurant that has been trading on the Sabbath.

Israel from this window. You can destroy the only democracy in the Middle East from this window, so the security of Israel is for us to be here.

For him there is no question of giving up the settlement as part of any negotiated peace. "It will be the end of Zionism if we leave here," he said.

Only last week he picked a site for building 100 more homes. "Now we will build them. That is the Zionist answer to what happened."

He blames two factors for a marked increase in attacks on

settlers' cars in recent weeks. The first is that released Palestinian prisoners have been stirring up trouble, and the second is that Mr Peres has been talking too much about calling an international conference to negotiate peace with Palestinians.

"We have always had very good relations with our Arab neighbours," he said. "We visit each other on our holidays. We shop in their towns. I think somebody wants to change things, that some of the PLO (Palestine Liberation

Organization) invited to talk by Mr Peres came here to cause trouble."

The settlers are typical of those in the occupied territories. They commute to Israel to work, but live here for the tax benefits and cheap mortgages.

The petrol bombing seems to have been no more than part of the agitation throughout the territories in recent days in support of a hunger strike by Palestinian prisoners seeking political status.

Sour start for Shultz visit to Moscow

Bitter Kremlin hits out at spy 'mania'

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Under the shadow of the bitterest Soviet-American espionage row for many years, delegations from the two superpowers today open what is being described here as their most important series of formal negotiations since the collapse of the Iceland summit last October.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, is due to begin talking with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, soon after arriving from Helsinki this morning. Provisional plans have been made for him to meet Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, tomorrow if the talks are seen to be making progress.

In the hardest-hitting comment yet made on the talks, Soviet television alleged last night that the present "spy mania" in the US was worse than the deadly disease Aids, because it spread mistrust of the Soviet Union among American political leaders.

Speaking on the popular programme *International Panorama*, Mr Igor Kudrin,

an official commentator, voiced the Kremlin's determination that the talks should concentrate on arms control issues and not be superseded by discussion of the latest allegations of KGB operations inside the US Embassy.

Noting that before Mr Shultz had left Washington he had said that he wanted to talk primarily about security in the US Embassy in Moscow, Mr Kudrin told viewers: "The talks in Moscow will demonstrate how the spy mania campaign affected Mr Shultz. 'Let me only tell you that the former US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, demanded that the talks between Shultz and Shevardnadze be held in Helsinki instead of Moscow. The virus of spy mania is worse than Aids. The germ of mistrust and suspicion quickly affects the organisms of some American politicians with low-tolerance to anti-Sovietism.'"

The bizarre atmosphere surrounding the negotiations was highlighted yesterday as teams from the main US television networks staked out the embassy in the hope of

catching sight of the special caravan which it has been reported may be used by Mr Shultz for secure communications with the White House.

American Embassy officials, severely embarrassed by recent revelations about the first public debate between members of Congress and the Supreme Soviet, will be televised in America and the Soviet Union from April 25 (Christopher Thomas writes from Washington).

Three hours of satellite time have been booked for the first of six broadcasts on such issues as arms control, human rights, regional conflicts, health and environment. Six members of Congress travelled to the Soviet Union last week to complete details for the programmes to be called *Congressbridge*.

penetration of the security of the embassy building and the newer one under construction nearby have flatly refused to confirm or deny whether such a caravan will in fact be set up. "The embassy is operating in a secure mode," an embassy

spokesman said. He refused to elaborate.

It is understood that, if a caravan is to be set up, it will be flown in on the special transport plane accompanying Mr Shultz's jet. This will also be carrying special kosher food for a controversial Passover dinner being served in the embassy tonight to some 80 Soviet and American Jews.

On the eve of Mr Shultz's arrival, complete with a large delegation of nearly a hundred experts, senior Soviet sources have expressed concern that allegations about embassy security could sabotage moves towards securing an agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe.

"If all Shultz wants to do is talk about Russian spies and bugging, he can save his air fare and stay at home," one official Soviet analyst told a special briefing arranged for American correspondents by the Novosti news agency. He made clear that the Kremlin was determined to focus the talks on arms control, especially the proposals unveiled by Mr Gorbachev in Prague last week for dealing

with the problem of short-range missiles in Europe as part of a new set of talks.

Western experts believe that the most recent spy controversy has surfaced at a particularly bad time for the hard-pressed Kremlin leader, who sorely needs a foreign policy success to quieten domestic critics.

The Soviet side had accused Washington of using the latest stream of allegations about the bugging of the Moscow embassy and the use of female KGB agents to seduce US Marine guards as a ruse by hardliners to block progress on Mr Gorbachev's February 28 initiative for a separate deal on the medium-range missiles in Europe.

Earlier yesterday, Tass also accused President Reagan of trying to shift the blame for the latest espionage row between the superpowers. The agency was reacting scathingly to President Reagan's radio address on Saturday, in which he claimed that Soviet spying against the US Embassy in Moscow had gone too far and would be raised by Mr Shultz in his talks.

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Russians complete docking in space walk

Moscow (Reuters) — The Soviet space research module Kvant was successfully docked with the orbiting station Mir yesterday during a space walk by the cosmonauts, Commander Yuri Romanenko and Commander Alexander Laveikin, Tass reported.

The crew discovered that an "alien object" inside Kvant's docking unit had prevented it from sealing hermetically with Mir. The men carried out work to allow tightening of the seal and the two spacecraft were docked by ground control under the cosmonauts' visual supervision.

"This process... proceeded smoothly and resulted in the full joining of the module with the station," Tass said. It added that the two cosmonauts stepped out of Mir at 19.41 GMT last night for the space walk, which lasted three hours 40 minutes.

Kvant, described as a fundamentally new type of space vehicle, is the first module for experimental work. Tass said its addition to Mir significantly heightened the efficiency of scientific research in space. The complex of Mir, Kvant and the Soyuz TM 2 spacecraft from which the cosmonauts boarded Mir on February 8 had a combined weight of 51 tonnes and was 35 yards long.

Kvant, launched on March 31, failed to dock successfully with Mir during two previous attempts last week. On Tuesday its directional systems malfunctioned as it approached the space station, and on Friday it failed by a few inches to dock fully with Mir.

By making the seal between the two vessels airtight, cosmonauts will now be able to enter Kvant from Mir to begin the scientific experiments for which the module was conceived. Mir, launched in February last year, is due to become the heart of the world's first permanently manned space station.



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Delhi political storm forces defence chief to resign

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr V.P. Singh, India's Defence Minister, who has been at the centre of a growing storm, resigned yesterday. Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, was under increasing pressure recently to dismiss him, as the so-called "Fairfax affair" and its associated controversies continue to reverberate through Delhi's political circles.

Mr Singh made a prominent name for himself as the rigidly incorruptible scourge of tax dodgers while Finance Minister, but was suddenly moved to defence two months ago for reasons which have still not been fully explained.

Yesterday also saw the public emergence of what has hitherto been only privately mentioned when newspapers pointed out that the whole imbroglio, which is shaking the Congress Government to its foundations and threatening the position of the Prime Minister, arises out of an industrial war between two textile companies. In this the two companies have used political influence, and press manipulation as weapons.

Mr V.P. Singh, who was abruptly moved from the Finance Ministry while he was in the middle of his budget preparations, is seen as the target of the judicial inquiry which the Government set up last week to discover in what

circumstances the Fairfax Group, an American detective agency, was appointed to investigate funds that may or may not have been illegally disbursed by Indian companies.

Mr Singh announced an inquiry into allegations that a middleman earned as much as 300 million rupees (£15 million) from a defence contract.



Mr Singh: replaced yesterday by Mr Krishna Chandra Pant, aged 56, former Minister of Steel and Mines, the Press Trust of India said.

Though the contract in question is reported to be for the purchase of West German submarines — which was signed during Mrs Indira Gandhi's rule — the inquiry was seen as an attack on the integrity of the Prime Minister, since its scope was wide enough to include other defence contracts, including a huge one for the Swedish 155 mm Bofors gun, which was pushed through by Mr Gandhi as Defence Minister.

The sum is so large as to

arouse speculation that it could not have been simply to enrich some entrepreneur but must have been to provide funds for the Congress Party itself.

Mr Singh was accused of disloyalty, of failing to consult his Cabinet colleagues or the Prime Minister, and of vindictiveness. Yesterday's papers were full of unattractive

reports that "heavy pressure" was being put on Mr Gandhi by Cabinet and Congress leaders to drop him.

Also reported for the first time is a detailed history of the war which has been carried on between the Reliance group of companies, under the generalship of their chairman, Mr Dhirubhai Ambani, and Bombay Dyeing under Mr Nusli Wadia.

The war, which began more than 10 years ago over licences to produce man-made fibre

thread for India's vast textile industry, culminated in a battle for survival by the Reliance group, which saw its share price forced down and a stock issue almost ruined. In battling to recover, Mr Ambani made use of non-resident Indian funds, and since then a series of inquiries have persisted about their source.

A series of astonishingly detailed articles in the *Indian Express*, the biggest-circulation English-language newspaper in the country, accused Reliance of a number of irregularities and actual frauds. The articles under the byline of S. Gurumurthy, financial adviser to Mr Ramnath Goenka, the paper's owner, plainly drew on government documents, and the paper apparently also retained the services of the Fairfax Group to help its inquiries.

Last month the *Indian Express* published the dramatic letter from Giani Zail Singh, the Indian President, to the Prime Minister, which accused Mr Gandhi of lying to Parliament. The next day Mr Goenka's Delhi home was raided by police, and Mr Gurumurthy was arrested and held in jail for 10 days.

This was defended by the junior Finance Minister, Mr Brahm Dutt, in Parliament.

Left coalition takes over Fiji

Suva (Reuters) — A left-leaning coalition which has pledged a non-aligned foreign policy took power yesterday in Fiji from the staunchly pro-Western party that had ruled since independence from Britain in 1970.

Political sources said the election would have a significant effect throughout the South Pacific and the victory could radically change Fiji's foreign policy.

Coalition leaders said during the campaign they would adopt a strictly non-aligned foreign policy and would ban visits by US nuclear warships. They also said they would not allow the Soviet Union to open an embassy in Suva.

The coalition, made up of the Indian-backed National Federation Party and the multi-racial Labour Party, won 28 of the 52 seats in the House of Representatives in the general election.

The right-wing Alliance Party, mainly backed by indigenous Fijians, won 24 seats. In the outgoing Parliament, the Alliance held 29 seats, the NFP 21 and Labour two.

Fijians are slightly outnumbered by Indians, who make up 51 per cent of the total population of 800,000.

The coalition leader, Dr Timoci Bavadra, told supporters he would name his Cabinet in the next few days, pending an invitation from the Governor-General, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, to form the next government.

In a broadcast to the nation, Dr Bavadra said the coalition was united and ready to take



Dr Timoci Bavadra, left, Fiji's coalition leader, receiving congratulations in Suva on his general election victory.

over the reins of government from the Alliance Party, headed by Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara.

The coalition's manifesto promised to work for peaceful solutions to the independence

Sir Joh's new party adds knot to tangle

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

The self-destructive muddle which the Australian opposition has got itself into deepened at the weekend with the announcement by Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen, the Premier of Queensland, that he was forming a new party.

The latest confusion concerns how many Canberra MPs, if any, will be following the lead offered by Sir Joh, whose three-month campaign to hijack the opposition had been running out of steam.

On Friday the Queensland branch of the National Party finally ordered its 12 MPs to abandon their coalition with the larger of the two opposition parties, Mr John Howard's Liberals.

This split would theoretically leave Sir Joh as leader of the breakaway 12 MPs constituting his "New National Party" and the remaining 14 Nationals, who come from other states, still under the federal leadership of Mr Ian Sinclair and in partnership with the Liberals.

But it emerged yesterday that some of the Queensland 12 had not been advised or consulted by Sir Joh about his new party, and that at least two of them were unhappy about this presumption despite the implicit threat to their endorsements.

Actor defies Sikh death threats

Amritsar (Reuters) — Mr Sunil Dutt, the Indian film star and member of Parliament, defying death threats from Sikh extremists, walked into this Sikh holy city yesterday after leading a gruelling march across north India seeking peace in Punjab.

Hundreds of police armed with sub-machine-guns ringed the actor and politician as he ended a 1,250-mile march from India's film capital of Bombay.

Extremists fighting for a separate Sikh homeland in Punjab have threatened to kill him if he carries out his declared intention of entering the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, today.



Mr Sunil Dutt: peace march to holy city of Amritsar.

Mr Dutt, aged 54, has ignored the threat, saying no true Sikh would harm him. He said he planned to pray at the Hariminder Sahib shrine inside the temple complex, where extremists move freely. The state government has said it cannot guarantee his safety inside the temple.

Hundreds of Sikhs and Hindus joined the march as Mr Dutt and his supporters walked into the city behind a Jeep fitted with a light machine-gun.

"Now I am beginning to feel tired," said Mr Dutt, who developed jaundice and blisters on the march.

Mr Dutt, star of more than 100 films and an MP since 1985, set off from Bombay on January 26 in an attempt to bring peace to Punjab, where separatist violence claims an average of two deaths a day.

Farmers stopped tilling their fields along Punjab's Grand Trunk Road and women ran from thatched huts to touch Mr Dutt's feet, as if he were a Hindu holy man.

He wore a loose, homespun shirt and baggy pants, and carried a bamboo stick for the trek across the burning plains of north-west India, emulating Mahatma Gandhi's barefoot crusade to stop Hindu-Muslim killings in West Bengal 40 years ago.

Dissent at Peking congress

Security minister loses his post

From Robert Gieves, Hong Kong

The current session of China's National People's Congress ended at the weekend with the replacement of the Minister of Public Security and the rare casting of dissenting votes against some measures proposed by the Communist Party leadership.

Mr Ruan Chongwu, aged 57, head of the Ministry of Public Security, was transferred to a less important post, as were two other officials, Mr Cui Yueli, aged 67, China's Health Minister, and Mr Yang Bo, aged 66, Minister of Light Industry.

Mr Ruan is a close friend of Mr Hu Yaobang, who was sacked as party General Secretary last January. Mr Ruan had been criticized within the party for being too lenient towards student protesters who staged demonstrations for democracy across China in December and January.

Mr Ruan's removal from the top security post had been predicted last week by Hong Kong's pro-Peking newspaper, *Wen Hui Bao*.

A Soviet-trained engineer, who once served as a diplomat in West Germany and as senior deputy mayor of Shanghai, Mr Ruan was named to head the Public Security Bureau in September 1985.

During his tenure as chief of the bureau, Mr Ruan won admirers in the central Government for launching a campaign against serious crime that resulted in a sharp increase in prosecutions. But his party allies seem unable to help him hang on to his job in the wake of recent criticisms of his lenient handling of student dissenters.

At the weekend Mr Ruan was appointed deputy chief of the State Council's Science and Technology Commission, which is guided by China's senior Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Li Peng.

The new public security

1979-1980 of Jiang Qing, the widow of Mao Tse-tung, who is serving a life sentence in a Peking prison for attempting to seize power illegally.

A native of Shandong province and a political commissar in the Communist army before 1949, Mr Wang served as director of the Hang Zhou city public security bureau, head of Zhejiang province's public security department, and a deputy governor of Zhejiang.

During the congress's closing session at the weekend the 2,700 delegates were asked to vote 11 times on various resolutions. On seven of those issues, a total of 130 negative votes was recorded.

The strongest opposition, 50 votes, was registered in reaction to a proposal from Mr Zhao Ziyang, China's Prime Minister and acting party General Secretary, that Mr Li Tieying, the former Minister of Electronics Industry, be appointed to replace Mr Zhao as head of the State Council's commission for restructuring China's economic system.

The commission is an important reformist think-tank that has been guided directly by Mr Zhao. Mr Li is said to be committed to the reforms inaugurated by Mr Deng Xiaoping eight years ago.

The proposal, which was passed by the congress, was viewed as a way to lighten the workload of Mr Zhao, who has said that the responsibilities associated with both the Prime Minister's post and the position of party General Secretary are almost too much for one man to carry.

The congress, which convened on March 25, passed the Portuguese accord on the future of Macao, but declined to consider reforms concerning management of state-run factories, a national bankruptcy law, or provisions that would have underwritten self-governing village committees in the rural areas.

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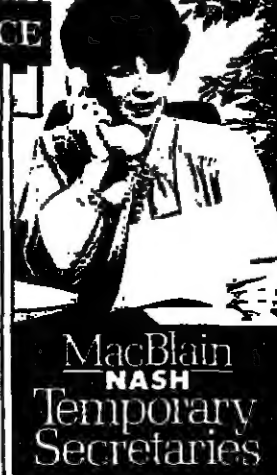
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Tutu to challenge Pretoria ban from pulpit

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the head of the Anglican Church in southern Africa, has announced he is going to challenge today a new legal gag imposed by the South African Government on opposition to detention without trial, the latest in a series of moves by Pretoria on security issues in the run-up to the whites-only election on May 6.

"Immediately I heard of this quite scandalous restriction, I said we are organizing a church service for Monday in which we will do what we have always done and pray for the release of detainees, and let the authorities do what they want to do," Archbishop Tutu declared.

The church service is due to be held at lunchtime today in St George's Cathedral in Cape Town and will be seen as the first

test of how the Government intends to interpret the new regulations which, on the face of it, appear to outlaw almost any form of protest against detention without trial or support for those detained.

Mrs Helen Suzman, the veteran civil rights campaigner of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday that she would not be silenced either by the new curb. "I will continue to speak out as always done ever since the first 90-day detention law was introduced in 1963."

The main target of the new regulation would appear to be the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC), which has managed to keep the issue of detention without trial in the public eye by organizing protest meetings and campaigns, and also by keeping records of the detained.

A leading spokesman for the DPSC, Dr Max Coleman, said yesterday that the organization had taken legal advice and believed that the validity of the new decree was contestable in the courts. "We will be bringing an action before the Supreme Court, probably later this week."

The decree defines "detainees" as those held under the sweeping powers granted to the police by the State of Emergency in force since June 12 1986 and under sections 28 and 29 of the Internal Security Act, a permanent feature of the law.

The DPSC estimates that as many as 25,000 people have been detained for varying periods under the emergency.

The new restriction, promulgated on Friday by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, makes it an offence, liable to a maximum punishment

of 10 years in jail or a fine of 20,000 rands (26,150), to incite or encourage members of the public to commit the following acts:

● "the signing of, subscribing to, or other act in support of a petition or document calling for the release of detainees or 'in which the detention of the said persons or person is protested against or disapproved';"

● "the calling, either orally, in writing, by telegram or in any other way whatsoever, upon the Government or upon a member or representative of the Government to release the said persons or person from such detention";

● "the wearing in public of a sticker or any article of clothing or the exhibition in public of a poster or sticker depicting a slogan protesting against or disapproving

of detention or calling for detainees' release."

● "The attending of any gathering" held to protest against detention or in support of the release of detainees, and the "performance of any act as a symbolic token of solidarity with or in honour of the said persons or person."

Church services are not specifically referred to in the new regulations, but it is argued that services which included prayers for the release of detainees — at any rate, if spoken aloud — could be covered by them.

General Coetzee's fiat is further striking evidence that the Government is much more worried about the election threat from extreme right-wing parties, which are always quick to pounce on any sign of weakness, than it is about the PFF and independent candidates.

Latest decree tightens controls still further

Johannesburg — The latest decree derives from the State of Emergency declared by President Botha on June 12 1986, which gave police wide-ranging powers to arrest without warrant, detain without trial, and take any other action deemed necessary for security (Michael Hornsby writes).

The June 12 proclamation also prohibited filming or sound recording of riots, public disturbances and other forms of unrest and police counter-action. It also introduced the concept of a "subversive statement", which is illegal either to make or to report.

On September 3 1986 the Commissioner of Police issued new regulations tightening the definition of "unrest" and extending the ban on unauthorized reporting of

police or security force action to press journalists. In addition, all journalists were forbidden from being "on the scene, or at a place within sight of any unrest, restricted gathering or security action".

On December 11 Mr Botha expanded the definition of "subversive statements", and banned all reporting of funeral processions of people killed in unrest, politically inspired boycotts, alternative township structures (such as "street committees" and "people's courts") and various kinds of civil disobedience.

The provisions also prohibited reporting of the circumstances in which detainees were arrested and their treatment in detention, but were much more limited in their scope than the regulations announced last Friday.

Botha's tough line

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

With just more than three weeks to go to the whites-only election in South Africa, President Botha yesterday defended his policies robustly, giving no hint of any move towards liberalism.

In a wide-ranging radio interview, he said he could not foresee a Westminster-style system with a black majority government in South Africa, nor a black President leading a government which included a large number of black ministers.

His interview with Radio Four's *World This Weekend* was recorded just before the tightening of emergency legislation to outlaw public appeals and prayers for the release of those detained without trial.

President Botha said that apartheid had never been intended to mean the domination of one group by another, but added: "I am not prepared to sacrifice my rights so that the other man can dominate me with his greater numbers."

He made no concessions to international pressure to release Mr Nelson Mandela, the leader of the banned African National Congress.

"If Mr Mandela is prepared to reject violence, surely I am prepared to talk to him, but he is not prepared to reject violence," he said. "I am not as head of state going to see him in jail to inquire from him whether he is prepared to talk to me. He is prepared to talk to me. He is found guilty and sentenced by a proper court."

Billion-dollar litter of Libyans' desert defeat

From Michael Goldsmith of Associated Press, Wadi Doun, Chad

The desert all around what was Libya's main military base in Chad is littered with the debris of war and the bodies of Libyan soldiers turned black by the sun.

Wadi Doun, a two-mile aluminium-plate runway ringed by sophisticated Soviet-designed weaponry and equipment, was overrun by Chad forces on March 23. More than a third of the 4,000-man Libyan garrison was killed or captured. The rest fled, abandoning more than 20 jet fighters and nearly 200 tanks and tracked armoured personnel carriers, most of them in working order.

French officers who viewed the scene said it was one of the most spectacular defeats suffered by an army this century. They estimated that the weaponry left behind intact was alone worth more than \$1 billion (\$625 million). The officers were astounded by the Libyans' ineptitude, slovenliness and lack of discipline.

The Libyans, who for four years virtually annexed the northern half of Chad, picked this forsaken spot for their biggest air base at 10 miles in striking distance of Nijmegen, the capital 600 miles to the south-west, and they felt protected by the hostile environment. In the event, it only facilitated the Chadians' lightning triumph.

Major Assabah Ozi, the local Chad commander, told a news conference outside his tent that his men captured the base "because they were better soldiers". But he refused to explain the tactics used to overrun modern tanks, artillery and rocket-launchers with a vastly inferior force



Chadians inspecting undamaged Soviet-built T55 tanks, keys still in the ignition, abandoned by Libyans at Faya-Largeau.

equipped only with portable weapons and Toyota pick-up trucks.

The French observers said the Chadians had developed a technique for sneaking up on tanks at night and overwhelming their crews in hand-to-hand fighting. Whatever the means, their success is visible for 100 miles of desert, where the Libyans tried to hold a defensive line following the loss of Fada, 150 miles to the south-east.

Beside the former office of the base commander, Colonel Khalifa Belkacem Moubar, the corpses of five Libyans are

piled up in a ditch, as though they were the victims. Major Ozi said the authorities would ultimately bury the Libyans dead, but currently had "better things to do".

Defected Libyan prisoners can be seen clearing the minefields and doing other manual work. The Chadians claim they captured about 1,000 Libyans, who are well fed and seem well treated.

On low hills either side of the runway, the Libyans posted the huge truck-mounted antennae of a Spooner distant early-warning system. Instruction manuals in

Russian were scattered around.

The Libyan troops whined away the hours by designing tablets of citations from the Koran or from Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's "Green Book" in pebbles pasted on wooden boards.

The Libyans are bombing Wadi Doun several times daily, presumably trying to destroy their abandoned equipment. On April 7 an Albatross crashed after it was hit by a Chadian SAM 7. Reporters were taken to see the wreckage.

Later that day two bombs dropped near the runway from about 20,000 ft missed the caravan of four trucks carrying journalists by less than 300 yards.

A six-week-old issue of the Tripoli daily *New Dawn* fluttered amid the sand at Wadi Doun. Nearly two months after the Chadians recaptured Fada, it reported that Fada's Libyan garrison had repulsed "enemy sneak attacks" with heavy Chadian losses. Far out in the desert, two undamaged T55 tanks were visible, their turrets open and white flags of surrender fluttering from their radio aerials.

Drug raids criticized as 'window dressing'

Madrid — Police raids in seven Spanish cities at the weekend, which led to the arrest of more than 700 alleged drug traffickers, have been criticized as window-dressing (Richard Wigg writes).

Newspapers also complained that the combined swoop by national police and paramilitary Civil Guards had concentrated on small traffickers with none of the men behind them picked up.

Raids in Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, Málaga and Las Palmas and Santa Cruz netted a little more than 1 lb of heroin, slightly less cocaine, and a small quantity of hashish.

Only 12 years

Khartoum (AFP) — The Sudan Supreme Court reduced two life sentences against former Vice-President Omar Mohammed Tayeb for his role in the airlift of Falasha Ethiopian Jews to Israel, to 12 years and nine months.

Boxer defects

Hemsbach, West Germany (AFP) — A Polish heavyweight boxer, Wieslaw Dzyn, aged 33, from Katowice, has defected to the West after an amateur tournament here to join his compatriot, Anton Gut.

Duvalier stay

Grenoble (AFP) — A Grenoble court has cancelled expulsion orders issued early last year against the former Haitian dictator, Mr Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier, and three members of his family.

Plant caution

Stockholm (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has shelved plans to double capacity at Ignalina nuclear plant in Lithuania, accused by Swedish experts of having low safety standards.

Less crime

Washington (AFP) — The number of crimes in the United States declined in 1986 by 700,000 to 43.2 million, the lowest total for 13 years.

Gang bust

Dhaka (Reuters) — An armed gang fired blanks, exploded smoke bombs and freed three accused murderers from a Dhaka courthouse.

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LA CRÈME CONTINUES ON PAGE 28

SPECTRUM



Making trouble, for peace

On August 9, 1945, an atomic bomb destroyed Nagasaki. For years, the survivors—Senji Yagamuchi (left) among them—

fought for recognition, which finally came with the rise of the Japanese peace movement. Caroline Moorehead describes the attitudes of today's peace seekers, both eastern and western

In the spring of 1954 a 23-year-old technical engineer crept around the back of the Nagasaki station yard and on to a train bound for Tokyo. He was hiding, trying to keep out of sight, because he was a *hibakusha*, a survivor of the atom bomb that had fallen on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945. A thin, wiry young man, Yagamuchi was so severely disfigured by burns that no firm despite his excellent degree would give him work, without money, he could not buy a ticket to Tokyo.

The skin graft hospital ward full of other survivors, from which he had just been discharged had filled him with a determination to visit the government offices in the capital until then strangely silent on atom bomb matters, and ask them why they could not at least pay something towards the cost of the many operations that had been made necessary by the particular ferocity and peculiar properties of thermal burn and radiation.

Earlier in the year, Yagamuchi had attempted suicide. There were thousands like him young men and women who were hungry, desperate, deformed and still, after all those years, completely confused about what had happened to them.

Nothing came of Yagamuchi's journey, and his request for help for the *hibakusha*. He went back home to the hospital ward, determined to win some sort of recognition for the maimed survivors of the nuclear attacks on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.

Within a year of Yaga-

muchi's mission to Tokyo, a Japanese peace movement was born. It wasn't his inspiration alone, of course, or even mostly his. But, as so often with a popular movement, it came into existence out of an almost spontaneous feeling among survivors all over the country that they deserved recognition and that they had been too long without it.

It is one of the less-documented facts about the bombings that enormous efforts were made in Japan to keep details of the blasts' effects from the people, in case they led to outbreaks of hostility towards the occupying American forces.

Right through the 1940s and well into the 1950s it was forbidden to discuss the bombs at all. First the American forces, then the Japanese government, made absolutely certain that no detail and no pictures of the aftermath would disturb public apathy.

The spark the survivors had been waiting for came in the spring of 1954, when the wider Japanese public heard, and were revolted by, the news that the Americans had decided to conduct a new atomic test — on Bikini Atoll, part of the Marshall Islands off the Pacific, and that a Japanese tuna fishing boat had returned home covered in the "ashes of death".

After that, things happened very quickly. In Hiroshima and Tokyo small groups, mainly of students and housewives, began to collect signatures protesting about Bikini Atoll. Out of this, in 1955, came *Gensuikyo*, the

Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, an all-party, national, anti-nuclear group.

On August 6, 1955, the 10th anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima, that city was the venue for the first World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. In Nagasaki, Yagamuchi gathered his friends into an Association of A-bombed Youths. "At last, after 10 despairing years, I began to find hope again," he says. "All of us survivors who had been so isolated began to think that there would be other voices speaking for us."

Today, the *hibakusha* occupy a special place in Japanese life. Of the 365,925 survivors still alive and registered in March, 1986, some were in their early 40s, as children unborn on those two August days — a figure put by the authorities at 4,989 — are also considered *hibakusha*.

The survivors are both symbols — and, as such, revered — and pariahs, bearing the taint of perpetual contamination, the marks of a 20th century plague with its constant exhaustion, sterility, loss of hair and, of course, leukaemia and other cancers.

Many of the *hibakusha* stay in close touch through Yagamuchi's expanded Nagasaki Association of A-bombed Youths and Maidens, whose 60 surviving members gather once a month. "The Americans needed us as guinea-pigs," Yagamuchi remarks.

He takes visitors to the Peace Park to look at the enormous copper globe-like man, designed by Seibo Kitamura as a memorial to the bomb. The statue has distinctly Aryan features, his curls falling to his massive shoulders. One arm points outwards, the other towards the sky.

"The inhabitants of Nagasaki hate this man," he says. "He is too western in appearance and bears too military a stance. His is a gross and menacing presence, with no delicacy or subtlety."

Today, Japan is said to

possess the largest and most effective peace movement in the world, able to collect 30 million signatures without difficulty on any nuclear protest petition. Yet, while "peace" has rapidly become the great national slogan, it has as rapidly lost any real meaning. At best, for those who pursue it realistically, it means stopping Japan from acquiring its own nuclear weapons.

What, the protestors ask

themselves, does the peace commitment amount to? Except among a few Christian minorities, "pacifism" as an ideal, does not exist. The term is seen as woolly, impractical. Even those most active within the peace movement look confused, and slightly affronted, if asked whether they would call themselves pacifists, opposed to all wars, all fighting, at all times.

Yet when, in 1984, the prime minister, Yasuhiro

Nakasone, suggested the resumption of official visits to the Yasukuni Jinja Shrine, near the Imperial Palace in Tokyo — a memorial to all those who have died for the Emperor — the many splinters of the Japanese peace movement united.

Buddhists, Christians, students and grassroots activists all rose up in fury at what they have declared is the symbol of an official desire to see Japan re-militarized. It was as if,

suddenly and with a sense of panic, they had become fully conscious of the frailty of their peace organizations, enormous and vocal though they are.

© Caroline Moorehead 1987

Extracted from *Troublesome People: Enemies of War 1916-1986* by Caroline Moorehead, published today by Hamish Hamilton £14.95. The 40 Minutes documentary *Troublesome People* will be shown on BBC2 on Thursday at 9.30pm.



Never again: in Japan, any move towards acquiring nuclear weapons is met with protests signed by upwards of 30 million people

‘The Americans needed us as guinea-pigs’

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themselves, does the peace commitment amount to? Except among a few Christian minorities, "pacifism" as an ideal, does not exist. The term is seen as woolly, impractical. Even those most active within the peace movement look confused, and slightly affronted, if asked whether they would call themselves pacifists, opposed to all wars, all fighting, at all times.

Yet when, in 1984, the prime minister, Yasuhiro

Nakasone, suggested the resumption of official visits to the Yasukuni Jinja Shrine, near the Imperial Palace in Tokyo — a memorial to all those who have died for the Emperor — the many splinters of the Japanese peace movement united.

Buddhists, Christians, students and grassroots activists all rose up in fury at what they have declared is the symbol of an official desire to see Japan re-militarized. It was as if,

suddenly and with a sense of panic, they had become fully conscious of the frailty of their peace organizations, enormous and vocal though they are.

© Caroline Moorehead 1987

Extracted from *Troublesome People: Enemies of War 1916-1986* by Caroline Moorehead, published today by Hamish Hamilton £14.95. The 40 Minutes documentary *Troublesome People* will be shown on BBC2 on Thursday at 9.30pm.

The night the ship went down

The glamour of the Titanic, which sank 75 years ago this week, continues to intrigue devotees

It was almost as good as being out there on the Atlantic 75 years ago, one T-shirt-clad expert confided as nine elderly survivors from the Titanic posed beneath a painted backdrop of the liner's grand staircase.

For 850 passionate Titanic

buffs gathered in a hotel in Wilmington, Delaware, in the United States, this weekend, emotion ran high. Here was a chance to relive the shipwreck, extract every dimming memory from the survivors, dine from the menu of the fated last dinner and listen to the tunes of the ship's orchestra.

There was even a cause — to save the newly-discovered wreck from being looted by French fortune-hunters said to be on the verge of launching an expedition.

The occasion was organized by the American Titanic Historical Society to remember and recreate the fatal night of April 14, 1912, when the White Star liner slammed into an iceberg and took 1,500 millionaires, socialites and lesser mortals to the ocean bed.

"What was the number of your cabin?" a young aficionado asked one of the stars of the event, Mrs Marjorie Newell Robb, a sprightly 98-year-old. She was 23 at the time and being escorted home to Boston by a father who was anxious to break off her affair with an unsuitable Arab.

She had travelled first class, and described the "beautifully dressed" celebrity passengers like John Jacob Astor, and the elegant sang-froid of the fathers who ushered their women and children into the too few lifeboats and bid them stoic farewells.

"Father told me to take this

other ship and said goodbye to me," Mrs Robb said. "I rowed away from the great Titanic. People were struggling in the water. There was terrible noise as it went down. The screams of the helpless. The screams of the children losing their parents."

Mrs Eva Hart, an 82-year-old British survivor, fielded the perennial Titanic question. Was the orchestra playing "Nearer My God To Thee?" as it went down (recent scholarship holds that it was not). "I say that it was. I am as certain about that as I am sitting here. Whether it was the last hymn, I don't know," she said.

Another, Mr Michel Navratil, from Montpelier, said that his main memory as a four-year-old just abducted from the custody of his mother by a divorced father, was the fried eggs in the dining-room. "My father asked us to convey his affection for his mother."

The dinner yesterday included Caesar's salad, baked haddock and chocolate eclairs, all of which were served to first or second-class passengers on April 14, 1912.

After an "invocation" by an ecclesiastical Titanic fan, the gathering was treated to slides taken of the wreck by the team of Dr Robert Ballard, who found the broken ship two miles deep in 1985.

A British film maker running a stall full of Titanic video cassettes, said he found something "almost mawkish" in the American fascination. Alongside his stall, Titanic addicts were snapping up memorabilia from the steamship age, including White Star china and even a "sinking of the Titanic" game, "the game you play as the ship goes down, then face the peril of the open sea."

Charles Bremner



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MONDAY PAGE

To the manor drawn

Running your own stately home may seem like a dream, but as Lee Rodwell discovered, every drawbridge has its drawbacks

The stately homes of England are now opening their doors to the public again after the winter. And this year, as usual, many of the millions of visitors will fantasise about what it must be like to live among the history and the beauty of a bygone age.

Few of us can afford to buy our own stately home. But there is another way, as Maureen Dodsworth, Marian Buchanan and Carol Kenwright have discovered. All three work as administrators for the National Trust and live in the historic houses they run.

Maureen lives at Rufford Old Hall, a medieval Great Hall with a Carolean wing and Victorian additions near Ormskirk, Lancashire. Marian has settled at Coughton Court, not far from Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. Carol is at Ightham Mote, a medieval manor house near Sevenoaks, Kent.

Most National Trust administrators are male, although many wives help their husbands with the work or may be appointed jointly. But a number of women are taking on the job of administrator alone, while their husbands continue in their own career.

It is Carol Kenwright's second year at Ightham Mote and the job has proved even more satisfying than she had hoped (last year the number of visitors to the property doubled). Carol was working as a school secretary in Leicestershire when she heard a radio interview with a National Trust administrator. She thought: "I could do that" and applied.

"It's more than a job, it's a way of life," she says. "So you all have to be committed. It's hard work but very exciting. I'm not sure people always realise just how much is involved. I have a head gardener, a resident houseman and housekeeper — both of whom I had to find and appoint — and then there is the question of dealing with the public, taking guided tours, promoting the house to schools and running the shop."

"I have 70 volunteer room stewards: every day I like to have a personal word with them all. Then there is all the correspondence and the book-keeping side. On top of that we've had a lot of building work. I never thought I'd have to know how to de-flood a moat."

Luxury is thin on the ground. "At present we are living in temporary accommodation in a large flat — cold, compared with our four-bed detached centrally-heated house. We haven't got double glazing. Humping groceries over the moat and up three flights of stairs is quite a change from simply carrying them from the carport to the kitchen."

"If you are going out or locking up for the night then you have to lock all the doors and switch everything off. We have 72 rooms and probably twice as many doors. And we don't have proper Sunday lunches any more, but we are closed on Saturdays and that is a family day."

Her husband, an electrical engineer, is "tremendously supportive", Carol says. At weekends he might be found taking the tractor and trailer to clear the woodland, with their two daughters, aged 10 and 12, in tow. They like to feed the ducks and resident peacocks. On open days they enjoy helping in the shop and selling guide books.

Marian Buchanan's three children were grown up by the time she found herself in charge of Coughton Court five years ago. She lived locally, knew her predecessor — also a woman — and on her retirement applied for the job. Coughton has a magnificent gatehouse built in 1509, but otherwise is mainly Elizabethan: the wives of some of the Gunpowder plotters awaited the results of the trial there.

Now 55, she says it seemed an ideal opportunity to "do my own thing. My husband — an hydraulic engineer — was encouraging and so we sold our own house and bought another one for when we retire."

"Looking after an historic house is rather like looking after one's own house, only on a much larger scale. It involves everything from administration, to running the gift shop and tea rooms, opening to the public, making sure the conservation rules are kept, reporting if anything needs restoration, supervising the staff and — very important — security."

"The surroundings are beautiful. Instead of a small garden you have grounds and you can step outside and take the dog for a country walk without getting in the car first. But it's not quite the same as living at home. You have to behave decorously — and the front door is a long way away if someone rings the bell."

Before taking over a National Trust house, Maureen Dodsworth's work had been as a home economics teacher. Her husband is a chartered accountant. They saw an advertisement for the job of administrator at Wordsworth House, felt their skills fitted and applied for the post jointly. After a while Maureen's husband found the job wasn't quite what he'd been looking for and went back to accountancy. But Maureen, now in her 40s, was hooked — and applied for the job in her own right.

This will be Maureen's first year at Rufford. Only days before she was due to open she was still knee deep in carpenters and plumbers. She took the chaos in her stride.

"There are many advantages. Early in the morning or late at night, when the visitors have gone, for a short time it feels like it's yours. Mind you, it's hard work. People think we close down in winter and go off on long holidays but that's when all the conservation gets done. And in old properties there's always something that needs seeing to."

"The pay isn't terrific, but you don't come into it primarily for the money. When I look out of my kitchen window and see the bluebells coming up and the daffodils in bud I think you can't beat it."

● The salary scale for administrators ranges from £7,000 to £14,000 a year. A vacancy list is available twice a month if you send an s.a.c. to the personnel department of the National Trust, 16 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS.



My manor: Carol Kenwright at Ightham Mote, a medieval house in Kent, run by the National Trust — "It's more than a job, it's a way of life"

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How to raise a genius

Psychologist David Lewis shows, in a new book, how parents hold the key to their children's intellectual success

According to research psychologist and author, David Lewis, all children are born with the ability to be as intellectually gifted as Ruth Lawrence, the 15-year-old who is currently studying for her PhD at Oxford, having graduated with an honours degree in mathematics at the age of 13.

As children of Lawrence's ability are still sufficiently rare to merit nationwide media interest, this is a theory which indicates that a lot of mistakes are being made somewhere.

Lewis lays the blame squarely at the door of our schools' teaching methods which, he insists, fill children's heads with useless facts that actually inhibit the development of intellectual abilities which will be vital to them in the 21st century.

In the absence of a dramatic reform of the traditional education system there is, he says, an extremely effective teacher of vital mind skills: the parent. In Lewis's eyes parents are not an optional extra tagged on to a good day's work at school, they are the child's best hope. This is the message of his book, *Mind Skills*.

The book is a natural sequel to his previous three — *The Secret Language of Your Child*, *How to be a Gifted Parent*, and *You can Teach Your Child Intelligence*. "The computer revolution is having as dramatic an effect on our society as the Industrial Revolution had in the 19th century," Lewis says. "Manual workers, like the agricultural workers before them, are going to become almost extinct. What society needs now is people who are able to use their brains, not their hands."

Using one's brain, Lewis believes, is not a question of accumulating facts. "An engineering graduate will find that 50 per cent of his knowledge is redundant a few years after he has completed his degree. In these conditions, facts are secondary. What he needs is the ability to assess the knowledge he needs, and to acquire it quickly and efficiently."

Lewis says these skills are entirely neglected in our education system, which he describes as "a throwback to the Industrial Revolution, turning out people who lack social skills, have little motivation and are negative about themselves, waiting for other people to arrange their lives. These are responses learnt in their 15,000 hours behind a school desk."

Lewis claims that the academic system is geared to intellectual thinking, but his research reveals that only a quarter of children think in this way. He has identified three other ways of thinking: intuitive, innovative and implementative, and believes that children with these "mind styles" rarely get a chance to shine.

"The way to develop the brain is to make the child want to learn. Motivation is very important. So are security and easy access to information. The parent can provide all these naturally."

In his book, aimed at the parents of five to 10-year-olds, Lewis demonstrates how to assess both your own and your child's mind style (many problems, he says, stem from different thinking styles within the family) and discusses the learning approaches appropriate for different types of thinkers.

"All parents want to do the best for their children," he says. "They may not know what that is, but that's what this book sets out to tell them. I think information lessens anxiety."

"There are a million ways of harming a child. It can be done so quickly and unintentionally. Unfortunately, it is easier for parents to hold children back than it is to help them reach their potential."

Sally Mouldsdale
© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987
Mind Skills is published on Thursday by Souvenir Press (£10.95).

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Uphill battle

The constant tramp of feet is wearing out the Pennine Way. Molly Porter faces the daunting task of restoring it

the countryside has given her everything good in life, including a husband. And now she is grateful for being given the chance to put something back.

She has been hired by the Countryside Commission to carry out a three-year, £86,000 study into ways of repairing and combating the increasing erosion on the 250 mile-long Pennine Way, Britain's longest walkers' route, stretching from Edale in Derbyshire to Kirk Yetholm in the Borders.

CONCISE CROSSWORD No 1231

ACROSS

- Camper's stove (6)
- Yield (4)
- Slightly drunk (5)
- Baked cheese dish (7)
- Calming drug (8)
- Quick photo (4)
- Offensively assertive (9)
- Irritable (4)
- Recurse (8)
- Journeyed cross country (7)
- Listless boredom (5)
- Small nail (4)
- Annually (6)

DOWN

- Very fast (5)
- Might (3)
- Pancake Day (6,7)
- Sporting contest (4)
- Northern (7)
- Secret stone (5)
- Public staff union (1,1,1,1)
- Vault (4)
- Bitter (4)
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Snob values

On a wall in the street next to this newspaper office someone has chalked, in large letters, "Jobs not snobs". I understand the sentiment. Once gentrification creeps up on a neighbourhood, you start to feel that for the rest of your life you are going to stand at a bus-stop in the rain while somebody wearing a very ancient but very beautiful tweed jacket drives by in a very ancient but very beautiful Bentley.

At first glance, the arrival of snobs would seem to do nothing for the local unemployment figures. Snobs aren't in the market for wine bars and restaurants, so I think it was rash of the owner of an eating-place in Wapping Lane to spend a fortune on a brass and copper staircase and a high-gloss white piano. Fine for Liberace but snobs have an aversion to glitz.

Snobs are home-centred. I suppose their house is the only place where they can be sure of meeting only their own kind. So once they start moving east of Mincing Lane, there will be terrific job opportunities for anyone who is willing to help a snob maintain the standard of living to which he has become accustomed.

Local builders should learn how to renovate houses in such a way that they look (like houses, not the builders) as if they are about to collapse into a heap of rubble. Doors must be fitted so as to provide an excruciating draught — it is part of the snob's credo that well-bred people never feel extremes of temperature.

Peter Davenport

Molly Porter: seeking solution

come back later to walk along it I could be proud of what I have achieved," she says. With that we turn against the icy wind and head back to where her Land Rover is parked. Does she ever wish she was still behind her teacher's desk in a warm classroom? "Never, never," she replies.

Peter Davenport

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Peter Davenport

Snob values

On a wall in the street next to this newspaper office someone has chalked, in large letters, "Jobs not snobs". I understand the sentiment. Once gentrification creeps up on a neighbourhood, you start to feel that for the rest of your life you are going to stand at a bus-stop in the rain while somebody wearing a very ancient but very beautiful tweed jacket drives by in a very ancient but very beautiful Bentley.

At first glance, the arrival of snobs would seem to do nothing for the local unemployment figures. Snobs aren't in the market for wine bars and restaurants, so I think it was rash of the owner of an eating-place in Wapping Lane to spend a fortune on a brass and copper staircase and a high-gloss white piano. Fine for Liberace but snobs have an aversion to glitz.

Snobs are home-centred. I suppose their house is the only place where they can be sure of meeting only their own kind. So once they start moving east of Mincing Lane, there will be terrific job opportunities for anyone who is willing to help a snob maintain the standard of living to which he has become accustomed.

Local builders should learn how to renovate houses in such a way that they look (like houses, not the builders) as if they are about to collapse into a heap of rubble. Doors must be fitted so as to provide an excruciating draught — it is part of the snob's credo that well-bred people never feel extremes of temperature.

Peter Davenport

Molly Porter: seeking solution

come back later to walk along it I could be proud of what I have achieved," she says. With that we turn against the icy wind and head back to where her Land Rover is parked. Does she ever wish she was still behind her teacher's desk in a warm classroom? "Never, never," she replies.

Peter Davenport

How you can help the Afghans

Since the Russians entered Afghanistan in 1979, the Afghans have suffered a nation approaching genocide. This is an exact quote from a United Nations report to the Commission for Human Rights. One third of the Afghan people have been killed or forced to flee their homeland. Their villages are destroyed, their homes bombed and the agricultural basis of their economy deliberately smashed. Thousands have been tortured.

This is a major disaster. Afghans now represent by far the largest refugee population in the world. More than 3 million of them are reduced to utmost poverty and starvation in 340 refugee camps along 1,000 miles of border, where the terrain is harsh and barren. They desperately need food, shelter and medical care. Many women and children are badly wounded. They need your help now.

If you care, please send a donation today. All your money will benefit the refugees directly — supplying food, medical facilities and funds for self-help projects. Afghan Relief has no political or religious affiliations and is run entirely by volunteers responding carefully to humanitarian needs. Please help if you can.

Central heating systems must be ripped out (so vulgar) and crumky coke boilers installed. I think there should be a local government training scheme to teach likely lads how to create discomfort. It will come in handy when the snobs arrive.

The female snobs are going to need some help on the domestic front. Since they make their own sausages and buy peculiar cuts of meat, now is the time for somebody to open up a butcher's shop selling pigs' intestines rather than pork chops.

The nearby garment district should put its mind to producing a line of cardigans with missing buttons and dribbles of cigarette ash.

These are not the industries traditionally associated with docklands, but we all have to adapt to changing times.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Christian brothers?

Derek Pattinson, secretary-general of the Church of England general synod since 1972, will be listening especially closely to its debate this summer on freemasonry. It will focus on a church working party's inquiry, whose conclusions are likely to be highly unsympathetic to the movement. This weekend, Pattinson confirmed to me that he is himself a Mason. He refused, however, to speculate on his position if the synod concluded that freemasonry was incompatible with Christianity. "My response is a variation on the theme of no comment," he told me. What is certain is that the synod's discussion will be conducted differently from a church assembly debate of 1951 which threw out calls for an inquiry. Out of 10 speakers, six were Masons and two supporters of the movement. Nevertheless, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Geoffrey Fisher, congratulated the meeting on "a great debate conducted in a great manner". Fisher — you guessed it — was a Mason too.

Election nerves

With May 7 having quietly slipped out of sight as general election day, nerves are becoming frayed in Blackpool and Brighton — hosts, respectively, of this autumn's Tory and Labour conferences. The towns' hotels and tourist organizations are concerned that an October 8 election would mean the cancellation of both events, worth around £1 million to each of them. Blackpool's director of tourism, Barry Morris, tells me he has held back £30,000 from the town's advertising budget against cancellation. The money would be used to promote a "bed sale" to help the town's 3,000 hotels, half of which would be hit by cancellation. "At least we've got the illuminations to offer," he says. The SDP, meanwhile, is congratulating itself on having brought forward its conference in Portsmouth to an unusually early kick-off at the end of August. Should June pass without an election, it will be converted into a pre-election rally.

Mugshot

Amid the grim figures for rising crime recorded by Thames Valley Police in its annual report, one statistic particularly was noted by Councillor Julian Jacotet, a Labour member of the local police authority: that the report prepared by Chief Constable Colin Smith included no fewer than 10 photographs of himself.

Unsisterly

Bryan Gould, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, has sent a shot over the bows of the Labour leadership, effectively warning that the party's truce over Britain's membership of the EEC may not last forever. Though Neil Kinnock has made it clear that Labour will not go into the election committed to withdrawal, his right-hand man criticizes a recent statement from Labour's Walworth Road headquarters which talks warmly of co-operation with sister parties in the community. In a letter to *Labour Week* signed by five other MPs, Gould says the statement glosses over the gulfs between Labour and "so-called socialist parties" in the EEC and points out that it has not been discussed within the party. "Let alone approved by party conference," a majority of the party would reject a "positive approach to the common market" when given the opportunity, the letter ends. Though no Labour conference has debated membership since 1982, Gould yesterday admitted: "It is unlikely to be brought up at the annual conference. It is unlikely there will even be a party conference." He maintained that Neil Kinnock's position was close to his.



Left-wing, right-wing... the point is, can he map-read?

Message heard

Reports that Labour Party lawyers are combing through the rulebook to see if Sharon Aitkin, the black-section activist, can be prevented from standing in the general election should not overly distress her. The Lambeth Labour councillor, selected to fight the marginal Tory seat of Nottingham East, told the unofficial black-section rally in Birmingham last week that she did not "give a damn" if she was not a candidate. "I don't give a damn about Neil Kinnock or the racist Labour Party," she said. "Mr Kinnock can hear that again and again, I don't give a damn." It appears Kinnock did hear.

PHS

The truth about jury-nobbling

After last week's allegations at the Old Bailey, John McVicar explains how the villains' friends actually go about it

In a flurry of publicity, Scotland Yard detectives have claimed that an attempt was made to "noble" an Old Bailey jury. I have doubts about these particular claims, but there is no doubt that jury-nobbling does happen.

The trouble with the current allegations is that they do not square with the facts of the trial.

The allegations, which came at the end of the trial of two robbers for plundering a Brinks-Mat armoured car of £500,000 in September 1985, may well be connected with the opposition mounting against impending legislation that would abolish the defendant's right to three peremptory jury challenges.

The robbery case began on March 9 but was stopped four days later over a lunchtime incident at the pub opposite the Old Bailey. Police officers guarding the jury say that four jurors were subjected to "what could be described as threatening gestures" by relatives of one of the accused. The relatives counter-claimed that the jurors had been talking to the prosecution officers.

Both prosecution and defence complained to the judge. He ordered a retrial, on the ground that at least one of his guidelines had been breached. At the retrial, which began on March 17, the two defendants were convicted and each jailed for 22 years.

The robbery squad detective superintendent in charge of the investigation then said that jury-

nobbling at the Old Bailey was rare but had been foiled in this instance by the vigilance of his officers.

He said that a few days before the first trial he had received a tip that the names and addresses of the 500 people from which the jury would be selected had found their way into the possession of criminal associates of one of the accused. The list itself had been legitimately obtained by a defence solicitor under a section of the 1974 Juries Act, sometime after the prosecution had made it known that they would be seeking an order for armed protection of the jury.

Of course, police officers have a vested interest in making claims about jury-nobbling, but what provokes them most of all is that they know it goes on but have rarely been able to prove it: one conviction they obtained in 1983 was quashed on appeal.

Jury-nobbling became a problem in the 1960s when armed robbery took off among young working-class criminals. Multiple defendants led to long trials, and the practice developed of their asking all their friends to have "butchers" at the jury to see if they recognized anyone.

The required unanimous verdicts meant that one nobbled juror ensured a retrial; another disagreement meant a directed acquittal. Allegations about this practice led to the introduction of majority (10-2) verdicts in 1967, but not all approaches to jurors were designed to secure disagreements. It could be a *mis-trial* was declared after a complaint to the judge from either defence or prosecution and a fresh jury sworn in. Sometimes games were played on both sides with deliberately clumsy attempts which were inevitably going to be reported to the judge.

Gross approaches are not designed to recruit moles. The problem for the defendants came when a judge refused to order a fresh trial and the defendant was left facing the prejudice that clumsy approaches breed.

Police surveillance of the kind used in last week's case makes nobbling impossible. Successful jury-nobbling doesn't depend on jury lists or even scrutinizing the jurors from the public gallery.

But once inside the court precincts, individual jurors not covered by a jury protection order can be followed by the prospective nobbler: their names, addresses

and photographs collected. Once this information is gathered, efforts are made to find someone who knows them and is willing to make an approach.

Once a mole is recruited, he is coached on how to push the defendants' case with other jurors. The emphasis is always on the mole not alienating himself from the others but persuading them of the merits of the defence. Even if he is unsuccessful in this, his reports on how the jury is reacting as a body to aspects of the case can be invaluable in managing the defence.

Crooked jurors are always given some money when they first agree to help and promised the world whether they get a "result" or not. Invariably they get nothing. Effective jury-nobbling is an expensive and exclusive service which only a few successful and connected criminals in London can draw on.

It can't however be prevented by pretending that jury-nobbling is done in pubs opposite the Old Bailey by relatives of the accused and in full view of the police guard.

The interests of justice would be much better served by considering the merits of keeping juries in isolation throughout the trial, which besides preventing nobbling would also stop the enormously prejudicial effect of armed police patrolling British courts, a practice now being criticized by the judges themselves.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Free me from the tyranny of Foodies



Philip Youmans

Most of what followed was designed to show that the Government and the food manufacturers are in cahoots; whenever he mentions nutrition scientists who disagree with him it turns out that they or their researches are funded by the evil capitalists (the venality of the innuendo by saying "The question of their personal integrity does not arise"). It is delightfully significant that there is only one reference to the consumer, in the form of an aside, and it occurs exactly 83 per cent of the way through the article. (Mr Cannon, incidentally, exhibits another of the characteristic *stigmata* of the Single Issue Fanatic, an almost demented frenzy of acronyms: I waded through HEC, MAFF, JACNE, SNACMA, FAC and COMA, plus several Bulgarian ones such as FDF and BNF.)

The absence of the consumer from the argument is not surprising; remember that these people believe, most devoutly, in telling us what to do. Whence, of course, the "need" for "a national policy for food and health"; whence also the denunciation of the CAP for

is equally vain to hope that Jewish Foodies will be impressed by the insistence of Leviticus that meat should always be accompanied by salt, because the Foodies would argue that meat is as bad for you as salt, if not worse. But the poster is yet one more item of evidence to show that the Nanny State is pushing out her frontiers.

Smoking is very likely to be bad for you; for all I know, or the Foodies know, so is salt, not to mention meat, butter, sugar, milk, cheese and bread (all of which are on the Foodies' hit-list). Since the experts' list of fatal foods changes every second Wednesday, it is very difficult for the average citizen to adjust his diet according to it, which is why most average citizens sensibly ignore the list. But I have to go one step further.

In a democracy, people have, and must never lose, the right to take actions which may result in their harm. If a sign by the shore says "Bathing here is dangerous because of fast currents", a man who plunges in does so at his own risk. You may call him a fool; I do. But I will not give anyone the power to chain him to a rock to stop him swimming into hazard. If he can't read, someone should tell him what the sign says; that is the equivalent of the reports on the hazards of smoking and of eating fatty foods. But when he is armed with the necessary information, the decision is his.

There is a reason for this. Free people in a free state can rarely know in advance which actions will be good for them and which bad. There is a gradation, not a gulf, between the two; even the show-off who dives into the racing current may come up with sunken treasure. And those who would insist that their fellow citizens must eat or smoke or travel or work or play or drink (that will be next, I assure you) in a manner prescribed by those giving the advice, rather than those receiving it, are committing a double sin. First they are denying the right we all have to pursue experience wherever it may lead us; second, they are, step by step, report by report, rule by rule, law by law, destroying our capacity to govern our own lives.

And it is the capacity to govern their own lives which sets off the free from the unfree. The Foodies and Smokies and Drinkies insist that they are hectoring us and bullying us and eventually punishing us only for our own good. Many of them undoubtedly believe it. But we, and we alone, must be the judges of our own good. We may judge wrongly; but that risk is the price we pay for being free. Were it ten times as high, I would pay it willingly.

Now comes the news that Haringey Council has rejected a useful sports project for the borough (they would have cost the taxpayers nothing because it was to be sponsored by the manufacturers of Mars Bars. The Loonies' excuse? "We feel too many are eating sweets..."). Well, well; Nanny will put a stop to that.

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Going into overdrive for Kasparov's throne

Britain's remarkable young chess player, Nigel Short, will begin probably the toughest test of his career tomorrow when he faces the Soviet world champion, Gary Kasparov.

Short's run of brilliant results in the first three months of this year has, in the eyes of many, catapulted him into third place in the world ratings, the first British player to achieve this distinction. Kasparov has said that Short is the only credible western challenger for the world title, now in the grip of Soviet grandmasters.

At the Swift Super Tournament in Brussels this week, the 21-year-old from Manchester faces an even sterner test than in the Speed Challenge event against Kasparov earlier this year. This tournament, with a budget of £250,000, is the most richly endowed in the 130-year history of international contests. The organizers have attracted champions from Europe, Latin America and the Far East. Famous names include Bent

Larsen, Robert Hubner, Jan Timman and Ljubomir Ljubojevic, but most attention will be focused on the three Ks — Kasparov, the world champion; Karpov, the former champion and current challenger; and Korchnoi, the veteran defender.

If Short is to maintain his position as the most likely western claimant to the world throne, he must reach fourth place at Brussels. If he ranks as high as second that will be a triumph.

Short's key games will be against Kasparov and Karpov. He has the disadvantage of playing with the black pieces in both games. His clash with the hyper-aggressive world champion is due in round four tomorrow. Two rounds later, on Thursday, he faces the idly logical Karpov.

In addition to playing with the black pieces, Short suffers the disadvantage that Kasparov and Karpov are accompanied by the formidable former world cham-

pion, Mikhail Tal. Officially attending as a journalist, Tal will doubtless offer advice in pre-game preparation and critical adjourned games, should his compatriots require it. Short has no equivalent back-up; he faces the world's most fearsome grandmasters and the Soviet chess machine alone.

So far this century, British players have beaten reigning world champions only six times; three of these victories were by Short. His potential has been clear since 1977, when at the age of 12 he qualified for the British championship and won a sensational game against the 10-times champion, Dr Jonathan Penrose. In 1979 he tied for first place, and in 1984, aged 20, became the youngest-ever champion.

Short's results over the past few months have been phenomenal. It is as if the young grandmaster has gone into mental overdrive. In January he tied for first prize in the grandmaster tournament at

Wijk-aan-Zee in Holland. His co-winner was Viktor Korchnoi. Within days, Short was locked into the most acute challenge of his life, the six-game TV Speed Chess event against Kasparov. He won two games, outperforming such illustrious grandmasters as Timman, Hubner and Tony Miles.

Short then travelled to Reykjavik, scene of the celebrated Fischer-Spassky clash of 1972, and reeled off an amazing six consecutive wins, demolishing among others Korchnoi, Timman and Ljubojevic.

But if he is to make a realistic assault on the world title he will need tremendous back-up resources. Talent alone is not enough to defeat the Russians with all their state-funded advisers, analysts and gatherers of information.

Raymond Keene

Reports of the Brussels games will appear daily in *The Times*.

T.E. Utley

South African realities

Writing in *The Times* on March 16 on the eve of my first trip to South Africa, I listed the prejudices with which I set out: "If I were a white South African," I wrote, "I am pretty sure that I would now feel that in terms of morality the supreme need was to maintain public order, that this need would justify curtailment of the freedom of the press and of civil liberty generally, and that the moment was wholly unripe for the consideration of constitutional reform of a fundamental kind."

How far have these prejudices survived their first brief contact with reality — a visit of three weeks, two of them spent as a guest of the South African government, one as the guest of an old friend, an eminent retired South African diplomatist of strongly liberal inclinations and very little sympathy with President Botha and the National Party?

In one respect my prejudices have been fortified. I did not realize the full extent of the power of the South African republic to sustain itself and to maintain by coercion what in Ireland is known as "an acceptable level of public violence." Last May, the Eminent Persons Group was predicting a steady acceleration of disorder which would end in a bloodbath.

I can find no one in South Africa, on the right or left, who now supports that thesis. The government's emergency measures, whether you like them or not, have achieved their immediate object. A supporter of the United Democratic Front admitted as much to me: "Nothing fundamental in the way of reform will happen for the next 10 years."

He said: "After that, it is possible that the system will collapse." This remarkable approximation to a restoration of public order has been achieved by a massive policy of administrative arrest and a display of overwhelming public force. In the process, I have no doubt there has been some physical brutality, though I have no doubt either that its extent has been exaggerated. Even liberal South Africans welcome the result, though they cannot approve the means.

In relation to the press, the government is paranoid, and this aspect of the state of emergency has become thoroughly ludicrous. Newspaper editors have to have lawyers sitting constantly at their side to avoid breaching some of the many regulations; but this does not protect the government from perpetual attacks by the English-language press and damaging little notices declaring that newspapers have been produced under conditions of censorship.

The whole thing has the proportions of a considerable nuisance, rather than those of tyranny. What

is more, the editor of one liberal newspaper told me that he thought the government's restrictions on the televising of violence were justified; television, he said, had become an incentive to disorder.

The essential point is that South Africa is not a banana republic constantly under the threat of political convulsion. It is maintained by a white army of indubitable loyalty to the state and by a massive civil service which at present is equally loyal. It is just possible to imagine a right-wing coup but it is not possible, for the foreseeable future, to imagine a left-wing coup. The speculations of progressives in the West about the imminent disintegration of the South African state are simply silly.

The strongest fortification of the state is, of course, the determination of the Afrikaners to survive. They believe that a unitary democracy based on one-man-one-vote would destroy them and destroy South Africa. They have no sentimental allegiance to Holland, nor do the Dutch particularly like them. Unlike the English, they do not believe in the wisdom of concession. They are there to stay or to die.

This difference between the British and the Afrikaner approach to politics can scarcely be exaggerated. The essence of the English political tradition is the belief that the art of politics consists in discovering what is inevitable, and then bringing the "inevitable" about as smoothly as possible.

This particular technique is applied with special alacrity to white colonial populations, like the southern Rhodesians, who can be sacrificed with little inconvenience to the electorate at home. To do them justice, however, the British also apply it to their own country — for example, in the 19th century, by enfranchising large numbers of illiterate people in the belief that it would all turn out right in the end and that anyway we could now set about educating our masters.

No such blithe irresponsibility prevails among the Afrikaners or indeed among the majority of first-language English whites in South Africa. They believe, with substantial justification, that one-man-one-vote tomorrow would mean a national ruin to which any other fate would be preferable.

With these feelings I strongly sympathize and I do not believe that the coercive measures in which they are at present expressed are for the most part morally indefensible.

But, in another respect, which I shall explore tomorrow, my prejudices have been altered.

To be continued tomorrow

Philip Howard

A kweer thing, this learn pack

At last, at a stroke, we may have achieved a consummation for which we have been working for more than 20 centuries. A language called Simplified English (SE) has been invented for the preparation of technical documents. AEA (that's the Association of European Airlines) asked AECMA (Association Européenne des Constructeurs de Matériel Aérospatial) to develop a form of controlled and simplified English. (One of the ways in which English is becoming easier, or at any rate more scientific, is in the proliferation of unintelligible abbreviations and acronyms.) Working parties have been weeding the vocabulary and drafting new rules of grammar and punctuation. Their results are now published, and are being applied to the documentation of the Airbus.

The vocabulary has been reduced to about 500 words. Each word has only one meaning. For example, "observe" means look

word — "make" not "manufacture"; pick the most international word — "occur" not "happen"; avoid irregular verbs; cut auxiliary verbs to the minimum; use high-frequency verbs — "show" not "denote". And so on.

Airbus Industrie is preparing a training package, sorry, a learn pack, in SE, and hopes that it may spread widely. We may at last be on the threshold of making English logical and tidy. It has been tried before, of course. Even as the Anglo-Saxons were wading ashore in Kent, a wingtip intellectual called Egghedbert was wailing about the otiosity of the dual number, and proposing simplification of Old English. And that was before our rude forefathers had learnt to write.

There have been numerous proposals to reform English since then. Sam Johnson, a man with a vast bottom of good sense, toyed with the idea for a while. Bernard Shaw, a brilliant wit with no bottom of good sense at all (he was Irish), never gave up his campaign. In the United States the Simplified Spelling Board, set up with Carnegie money, and similar campaigning organizations, still wrestle with the intractable old language: "At dhe furst glans a pasej in eny reformed speling looks kweer and ugly. This objection iz aulwaez dhe furst to be maed."

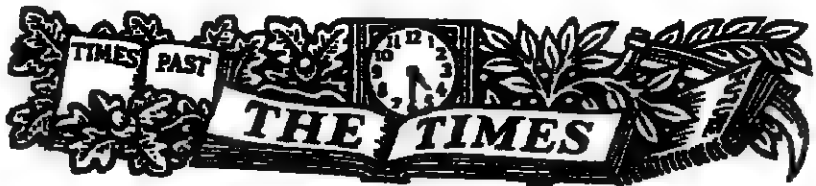
A spelling reformer indicted For sudge was before the court cited.

The judge said: "Enough — His candle we'll snuff. And his sepulchre shall not be whited."

It may be that SE is going to make the breakthrough that has eluded reformers for so long. And it is certainly a good idea that French mechanics working on the Airbus, who speak English only as a second language, if at all, should not confuse the engine exhaust gas cooling with the microwave cooker for heating plastic food. But will SE work for all registers of English? Some registers require obfuscation rather than simplification. Think what would happen to politics if all politicians said what they meant without any ambiguity. In the academic dialect of English, "I am going to teach grammar" fails. We propose to conceptualize and skills and develop state-of-the-art ones in a non-competitive environment at the learning interface goes to the top of the class, and gets a grant.



Chris Wormald



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MISSILES AND MISTRUST

The US Secretary of State arrives in Moscow today with two main items on his agenda. One is arms control, which returned to the centre of the superpower stage on Friday after Mr Gorbachov's speech in Prague. The other is embassy security, which for all its colourful detail looks increasingly like a sideshow.

Many will be relieved that Mr Gorbachov's offer to discuss limits on shorter-range missiles in Europe before any cuts in intermediate-range forces (INF) are agreed has partially displaced the public quarrel about espionage. Before the dispute surfaced, the arguments for agreement on arms control had looked especially favourable. It would have been unfortunate if charges of espionage (which are, after all, a fact of life) had prevented Mr Shultz from at least testing what Moscow had to offer.

The Soviet leader and his advisers showed sprightly diplomacy in recognizing Western concern about an INF agreement so quickly. Perhaps it was a result of their encounter with Mrs Thatcher and her forthright exposition of Western fears. Whatever the reason, their clear appreciation of where the chief obstacle to an INF agreement lay — in the USSR's overwhelming superiority in shorter-range nuclear missiles — exhibited a welcome responsiveness on the Soviet side.

None the less, the timing of Mr Gorbachov's announcement, just 72 hours before Mr Shultz's long-planned visit to Moscow, suggests an element

of brinkmanship. It has left the West very little time to consider the new Soviet position with the seriousness it appears to merit and to co-ordinate its response. It holds the danger that the Americans might be rushed into accepting an agreement that the West would later regret. The near-agreement at Reykjavik illustrated the perils of hasty and ill-prepared discussion on complex subjects.

Despite this caveat, Mr Shultz is right to go to Moscow with arms control firmly at the top of his agenda. The half year since the failure of the Reykjavik summit has seen a series of Soviet concessions in this area. Some, like the extension of the now-abandoned moratorium on nuclear testing, were little more than propaganda. Others, however, above all Moscow's recent change of heart on the paramountcy of delaying the US Strategic Defence Initiative, seem to indicate a genuine interest by Moscow in compromise.

Soviet discussion of verification, hitherto a sticking point at all East-West arms control forums, also indicates a change of emphasis on a subject close to the West's heart. So too does Mr Gorbachov's announcement in Prague about preparations for destroying chemical weapons. Mr Shultz's visit to Moscow represents the first opportunity for these changes to be explored in a serious manner. Sufficient time has passed since Reykjavik for that failure not to embitter the atmosphere.

Yet the atmosphere for Mr

Shultz's visit to Moscow has been embittered — by the recent charges and counter-charges of espionage. The importance of such episodes should not be exaggerated. They have become almost a traditional accompaniment of US-Soviet foreign ministers' meetings. Think back to the appearance of "spy dust" at the US embassy in Moscow in the summer of 1985, accusations of Soviet spying at the United Nations and the case of Nicholas Daniloff a year later. But disputes about espionage should not be ignored either.

The extent to which US embassy security appears to have been compromised illustrates once again the vulnerability of an open society against one which is still closed. That the patriotism of the USA's elite marine guard should have been impugned represents a regrettable lapse in US — and therefore Western — security. Above all, however, the latest accusations demonstrate the deep mistrust which still divides East and West. That mistrust restricts Mr Shultz's room for negotiation.

Two weeks ago Mr Gorbachov heard from Mrs Thatcher what he has repeatedly heard from President Reagan: that the success of arms control agreements depends on mutual trust and not vice versa. Mistrust has been fostered over the years by Soviet conduct towards its own people, towards its allies and towards third countries. More than missile-counting will be needed to remove it.

THE DOLLAR DEFICIT

As finance ministers and central bankers of the seven major industrial countries were congratulating themselves on a successful recommitment to exchange rate stability last week, foreign exchange dealers were selling dollars as fast as they could. The gap between ministers' glad confident morn and rude reality in the markets has seldom been wider.

Reaction to the meetings of the Group of Seven and International Monetary Fund must put a serious question mark over the future of the Paris accord on stability in the currency markets. It is not very useful to say that exchange rates are in line with economic fundamentals "around current levels" if current levels keep moving in one direction. Most of the pressure, it is true, has been on a single exchange rate — dollars against yen — but if central banks cannot defend that rate why should anyone suppose that they can or will defend any other?

The Paris accord was based on the presumption that in ushering in an era of exchange rate stability finance ministers and central bankers were working with the grain of financial markets. Over the past three weeks this has clearly not been so. If stability is to remain as an official aspiration it will be as well to acknowledge at a suitable mo-

ment — probably at the Venice summit in June if not before — that the original pattern of exchange rates which was approved in Paris was inappropriate.

It is worth persevering with a commitment to stability. As the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, told the IMF on Thursday, shocks to the world economy such as the fall in oil prices and the prolonged devaluation of the dollar tend to lead to lower rates of growth. Adjusting to new patterns of commodity prices or new exchange rates has a cost. Instead of gradually brightening, as was expected this time last year, prospects for the world economy have got steadily gloomier.

For the UK there is the further consideration that exchange rate policy has essentially supplanted monetary policy. It is much easier to use the exchange rate as a guide to financial conditions when markets are stable than when rates are moving about all over the place.

What has been achieved at this week's meetings is the delivery of a clear message to Japan that it has a responsibility — to itself as well as to others — both to stimulate domestic demand insofar as that will not run inflationary risks and to open up its markets further to foreign goods and services. It emerged

in the course of the week that the Japanese government was planning budgetary action later in the year to help stimulate its economy and was bringing forward public works programmes. These are likely to be relatively modest measures, and given the political difficulties faced by the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, it is not certain that they will ever materialize.

Nor has any substantive progress yet been made on the more important question of opening Japan's markets wider to foreign competition. But while question marks remain over Mr Nakasone's capacity to deliver, other countries appear to be confident they have got the message over to him and his government.

Much less clear is whether President Reagan is equally appraised of the need to reduce the US budget deficit. If the trade imbalance is to be tackled, fiscal deflation in the US is the equal and opposite requirement of fiscal reflation in Japan and Germany. If federal spending in the US cannot be cut then taxes must be increased. This message has got through to Congress, including many Republicans, and to several members of the Administration. It is one which President Reagan should now heed.

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC ROAD

It was never intended that last week's elections in Egypt would produce a change of government. President Mubarak's National Democratic Party swept predictably back to victory with 70 per cent of the vote. The opposition parties have increased their representation, but not enough either to change the main function of the parliament as a body to rubber-stamp the president's commands, or to jeopardize his re-election later this year.

But the election has thrown up one surprise. The existing main opposition party, the New Wafd, has unexpectedly been overtaken by an electoral alliance composed of the small Liberal and Labour parties and, in an unofficial capacity, the Muslim Brotherhood. During Egypt's last elections, three years ago, the Brotherhood teamed up with the New Wafd, a centre right party echoing the policies of pre-revolutionary Egypt. That alliance was swiftly dissolved. This time it is the Liberal and Labour parties which have benefited from the Islamic vote. Now the Brotherhood itself will have more seats than in the previous parliament. The opposition will in consequence be both further to the left and further towards the Islamic right than the present government would have cho-

sen. In particular, there will be calls for the institution of Islamic law and for the severance of ties with Israel.

The vote provides a visible sign that the political influence of Islam is increasing. It does not yet seriously disturb the reasonably tolerant, secular and pro-western Mubarak government. But it does present the problem of how its spread can be checked.

In Arab politics as a whole, there is little that Egypt can do to alter its current position. Although relations with the moderate Arab world have greatly improved over the last three years, Egypt's full re-admittance to the Arab League requires the acquiescence of Syria. There is no sign that Syria is yet willing to oblige.

An international conference on the Middle East, which might help restore Egypt to its former central role in the Arab world, remains a pipe dream. Abandoning the peace treaty with Israel, with consequent loss of American support, has never been an option open to Mubarak — nor one that the Egyptian public would choose.

The available evidence suggests that Islamic fundamentalism flourishes not because of relations with Israel, but because of dissatisfac-

tion with the economic situation. It is to the economy that the president, with the election out of the way, should now turn his attention.

Since inheriting power in 1981, Mubarak has consistently avoided taking economic measures which would encourage investment and productivity and halt Egypt's economic slide. Although there has been some tinkering with the prices of heavily-subsidized consumer goods, subsidies remain an overwhelming drain on the economy.

The country's debt now stands at \$40 billion, and rescheduling is urgently required. This will, however, require an agreement with the IMF, to which the Egyptians have been reluctant to agree for fear of riots. A draft letter of intent has been drawn up with the IMF containing a modest set of reforms, including an adjustment of the exchange rate and increased energy prices.

The president should settle this agreement as quickly as possible. For six years, Mubarak has successfully maintained Egypt as an island of relative stability in a volatile part of the world. If he is to keep his opponents at bay, he will have to tread the path of economic reform.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Coping with national disasters

From Mr R. W. Suddards
Sir, It was distressing to read of the experiences of Sandra Lawrence in the article (April 8) about the Zeebrugge disaster. I have no knowledge on the other side of her painful story, but the facts as related are terribly sad.

She raises the question of a possible relative liaison agency which would be able to go into action, "necessary to put the relatives' interests first". Respectfully, I applaud this idea and would suggest some extension.

When my colleagues and I were charged with the administration of the Bradford Disaster Appeal Fund we received spontaneous letters from our predecessors in Aberdeen and Penlee. This helped us and we in turn hope to have given some help to the Dover Disaster Fund trustees.

I believe there could be a real benefit in setting up a small group of people who could monitor knowledge on a number of fronts which are involved in relation to disasters — the comforting of grief and worry, the best way to disseminate information to the families, the identification of victims, the problems of financial compensation, the establishment and administration of appeal funds and the most sensible way to establish the right relations with the media, so that on the one hand the public is properly informed and on the other privacy is not invaded.

Although such knowledge may be available now, it is difficult to assemble quickly, particularly in a time of crisis. Presently, no one agency can have these facts available.

Sandra Lawrence suggests a small nucleus of permanent staff. I believe that the establishment of the rather more comprehensive group I have postulated could be effected with almost no staff and at the most minimal of cost.

The essential matter would be to know who has the most up-to-date information and to publicise the sources of this information, so that it can be made available if disaster occurs immediately (i.e., within hours, not days). I do not consider this need be expensive or

cumbersome. It could ideally be effected by Government or a public body.

I certainly would be happy myself to co-ordinate a steering committee or suggest the names of those who might comprise such a committee. If any volunteers communicated with me, I would try to progress the idea.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER W. SUDDARDS,
(Chairman of Trustees, Bradford Disaster Appeal),
128 Sunbridge Road,
Bradford, West Yorkshire,
April 9.

From the Reverend David Barnes
Sir, Much discussion has taken place recently concerning the question of what is described as "intrusion" by the Press and television into private grief at times of major accidents or natural disasters: the general view seems to be that such intrusion is wholly unacceptable.

Whilst it is undeniably true that there have been occasions when grossly insensitive questions have been asked by reporters, there is another important aspect which deserves consideration.

Many bereaved persons will have experienced the feeling of extraordinary isolation in which they find themselves at the time of their loss. Possibly from embarrassment, perhaps through lack of ability to find the right words, or from some other cause, the fact is that at the very time when human support is most needed, it is not always there; and those who have been bereaved find themselves shunned or avoided by friends and neighbours.

The publicity afforded by the media clearly compensates for this. It has the effect of drawing the sympathetic concern of the whole nation to those whose grief and suffering are so great; and it generates that cathartic and healing empathy which is so important at times of such grievous pain and loss.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID BARNES,
St Peter's House,
2 St Peter's Close, Halfway,
Minster-in-Sheppey, Kent.

Planning consent

From Mr Benjamin Tobin
Sir, In your issue of March 30 the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute drew attention to the objection to changes for planning applications on the grounds of "natural justice", as supported by the Ombudsman. Of greater concern is the obstructions which certain London planning authorities are placing in the way of applications for outline planning consent.

In contrast to the previous practice of many years, certain authorities are now refusing to deal with such applications unless they are accompanied by detailed drawings. At the same time planning officers are less willing to offer any positive idea of the likely outcome of a planning application since many planning committees appear to take little cognizance of the recommendations of their professional advisers and do not always follow consistent policies.

The purpose of outline planning applications is to allow a developer to ascertain quickly and simply whether a proposal is likely to be acceptable while allowing the planning authority to retain complete control over all of the details of the development.

While there might be arguments against the use of outline applications for major developments, for small simple local proposals, councils are merely placing an obstruction in the way of economic activity which they should really welcome.

Yours faithfully,
BENJAMIN TOBIN,
Stretons (Chartered Surveyors),
460-462 Hoe Street, E17,
March 31.

Beauty of Bath

From Councillor Bryan Jones
Sir, I was interested to read Chris Patten's letter (April 2). Two significant facts were omitted:

1. The operation of a ban on coaches is a complicated statutory process. To have extended the experimental ban to the Circus would have meant a delay in the implementation of the ban in the Royal Crescent until after the summer months.

2. A move to persuade Avon County Council to delegate traffic management powers to Bath City Council was supported by all the Alliance members of the county council but defeated because only two of the Conservative councillors voted for it.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN JONES,
Springwood,
Lansdown Road,
Bath, Avon,
April 3.

Science in peril

From Mr D. R. W. George
Sir, Your leader (March 27) on university research funding provokes several comments based on the selectivity of the logic employed and the unrefined approach you adopt to a complicated area.

First, if you propose the redistribution of the national 35 per cent of funding devoted to research, you should include all universities, not just the 12 on your list. It is fanciful to suppose that equity would be served by continuing to support the "below average" departments in the other 40 or so institutions on the University Grants Committee's grant list, while demanding that the "above average" and

Advantage Japan

From Dr L. G. Cuthbert
Sir, We have a particular interest in the Race (Research in Advanced Communications in Europe) programme, that covers research leading to the introduction of an integrated broadband telecommunications network for Europe.

Not only is such a network essential for the long-term integration of Europe, it is also certain that it will eventually happen. The purpose of the Race programme is to ensure that it is European manufacturers who will be in a position to provide this network.

Following a week when a possible trade war with Japan has occupied a dominant position in the news it is surprising that the UK Government is taking a stance that will, in the long-term, aid the Japanese penetration of the European telecommunications market.

Yours faithfully,
L. G. CUTHBERT,
Queen Mary College,
Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering,
Mile End Road, E1.

EEC food surplus

From Mr Edward McMillan-Scott, MEP for York (European Democratic Conservative)
Sir, Last Spring you published a letter (May 24, 1986) in which I pointed out the difference between the cereal surplus produced by the EEC's 11 million farmers — and 20 million tonnes — and that produced by the USA's 2.5 million farmers — 80 million tonnes.

Richard Owen's report on March 26 about the European Parliament's inquiry into the surplus problem failed to mention that evidence given by Richard

Ice cream query

From Mr H. Golding
Sir, Five years ago the author, Heinz Offt, sent me a copy of his book, *First Hermann Pickler* (Stapp Verlag), which I found so engrossing that I produced an English version. The following extracts may prove helpful to Mr Michael Ashfield (April 6):

Count, later Prince, Pickler is remembered in popular parlance only for one of his less significant creations, a sort of iced confection. Besides which it is offered for sale in a grossly deflated form between sticky winters: the original recipe was, and still is, like everything that Pickler handed down to posterity, a delicacy....

Here is the original recipe for "Pickler Ice" (six portions): Half-litre of whipped cream, beaten stiff, mixed with two heaped tablespoons of fine sugar. Divide into three equal portions. Mix the first — which stays white —

"outstanding" here at Dundee, and in the other 11 you single out, should be placed in a peculiar category of their own.

Second, we have one area of research, in the "below average" department of physics, which is by any standard extraordinarily good. The amorphous semiconductor group led by Professor Walter Spear (one of the four fellows of the Royal Society in our small faculty of science) devised and developed thin film technology which was taken up by UK industry but by Japan.

Consequently, one of our major competitors has a £250million-a-year industry. Scapitalist managers and company chairmen may complain that university research is insufficiently profitable, but over

Heritage at stake in Gibraltar

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Porral

Sir, As chairman-designate of the Gibraltar Heritage Trust, which should be statutorily established later this month, I was glad to see that a quarter of — if I may say so — your excellent "Focus" special report on Gibraltar (March 26) was devoted to the Gibraltar heritage issue, both the "man-made" heritage and our flora and fauna (there is, as well, the "written heritage", which we shall also be concerned to preserve).

I believe that we are making very good progress. The board of the trust will be 37-strong, apolitical, widely representative of all sectors of opinion and crammed with local expertise. It has appointed five subcommittees to look into priority issues and report. It will be looking to the UK Society of Friends to provide whatever additional specialised expertise is not available here.

We see our aim primarily as squaring the circle: the reconciliation of pressing development needs with the magnificent heritage — the "unique concentration" — which lies all around us. Through close co-operation between the Development and Planning Commission, the trust, and all other interested parties, we hope to achieve the mutual enhancement of development and of the heritage.

The trust has been assured of full support by the Gibraltar Government and by the Opposition and this was made plain during the second reading of the trust Bill in the House of Assembly on March 24. I believe we shall also obtain substantial public support not only in Gibraltar but in Britain. Gibraltar's heritage is as much Britain's as it is ours. The auguries are good.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. PORRAL,
(Chairman-designate,
Gibraltar Heritage Trust),
120 Main Street,
Gibraltar,
April 9.

Chaucer memorial

From Mr David Hewson
Sir, If Sylvia Denning (feature, April 4) really believes that the best memorial to Chaucer would be somewhere "where people can learn and practise such activities as medieval instrument-making, wool-carding, calligraphy and medieval cooking, spinning and weaving", could she kindly take her ideas to Blackpool, where they belong. Canterbury has quite enough of this sort of tourist claptrap as it is.

Chaucer has the greatest memorial any author could ask: he remains in print in virtually every bookshop in Britain. A small performance space in Canterbury for declamatory works by Chaucer and other authors would be an innovative venture; to dress it up in doublet and hose suggests that Chaucer's only value is as historical data, not as poetry.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HEWSON,
The Old House,
Church Road,
Kennington,
Ashford, Kent,
April 6.

W. Goldberg, US Under-Secretary for Agriculture, confirmed the figures today as 17million tonnes and 220million respectively.

Last year I asked "is it not time that the US and Europe made common cause in agriculture?" Despite the cutbacks in the Cap which Europe is now making, I regret to report little response from the USA.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD McMILLAN-SCOTT,
European Parliament,
Rue Belliard,
Brussels 1040, Belgium.

with a little glass of Maraschino or Kirschwasser.

Colour the second red with a third of a cupful of strawberries (helped, if needed, by a few drops of cochineal). Place the third in two tablespoons of chocolate dissolved in a little water.

Chop 100 grammes of macaroons into small pieces, soak in maraschino or Kirschwasser, and divide among the three portions.

Using an icecream cone mould, stripe first the red, then the white, then the brown layer, cover with a sheet of white paper and press the lid down firmly.

The mould should stand completely covered for two to three hours in a mixture of ice and rock salt. Then dip in lukewarm water, dry quickly, open and turn out.

All this before the age of refrigeration!

Yours faithfully,
HENRY GOLDING,
161 Anns Hill Road,
Gosport, Hampshire.

experience is hardly calculated to make us listen to them uncritically. How often is our experience repeated in the other 11 universities?

If you are going to address a complex subject such as research in universities should you not use a rapier? The bludgeon applied with such vigour on this occasion does little to stimulate informed debate and does positive damage by implying that there is a sub-stance of universities which should be singled out for illogical treatment.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GEORGE,
Assistant Secretary,
The University,
Dundee, Tayside,
March 27.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 13 1918

The great German offensive had opened on March 21. Its two chief objectives — to divide the British and French and to capture the Channel ports — were both denied and the battle petered out at the end of April. In July the Allied counter-attack began, under Marshal Foch.

"FIGHT IT OUT."

SIR D. HAIG'S ORDER TO THE ARMY.

The following Special Order of the Day by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is issued for the information of troops in France:—

To all ranks of the British Army in France and Flanders:— Three weeks ago to-day the enemy began his terrific attacks against us on a 50-mile front. His objects are to separate us from the French, to take the Channel Ports, and destroy the British Army.

In spite of throwing already 106 divisions into the battle, and enduring the most reckless sacrifice of human life, he has, as yet, made little progress towards his goals. We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops.

Words fail me to express the admiration which I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our Army under the most trying circumstances. Many amongst us now are tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest.

The French Army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support.

There is no other course open to us but to fight it out. Every position must be held to the last and there must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end.

The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment.

"Our Backs to the Wall."

.... [SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S] grave and moving words reveal the nature of the crisis which is swiftly developing in France, and we can add nothing to their force. Though meant to inspire our gallant troops, who are fighting desperately for every foot of ground against heavy odds, they must be taken to heart by every man and woman in these islands. "The conduct of each one of us," both here and across the Atlantic, should be guided every hour by the thought that the whole fortunes of the Allies are now at stake, and that no sacrifice can be too great, no effort too small, in the supreme task of giving all possible help to the brave men who are battling day and night against the overwhelming German hordes. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG tersely declares that the objects of the enemy are "to separate us from the French, to take the Channel ports, and destroy the British Army." We may add that at this moment their leading divisions of infantry on the left centre of their battle front are only forty miles from Calais, a situation which is without precedent since the war began.

Moreover, it must again be emphasized that there is no reason to suppose that the Germans have abandoned their plans on the Somme. In spite of the advances they have made before Arras, it is still too soon to assume that the direct thrust in the north for the Channel ports has become the major operation. Very large masses of the enemy remain assembled in the neighbourhood of our old Somme battlefield. While guarding the northern gates, we have still to be prepared for the further blow at Amiens and Doullens and the line of the Somme, which may be attempted at any moment. The reports of very fierce artillery fire yesterday morning in the angle formed by the confluence of the Somme and the Aisne were not without significance.

Victorian values

From Earl Kitchener of Khartoum
Sir, The opinion of your contributor Alice Thomas Ellis (Wednesday, page April 8) that the patriotism of the Victorians "led to the horrors of 1914-1918" should not be left unchallenged. It led to many of our countrymen fighting and dying for the rule of international law and for the rights of small nations.

Yours faithfully,
KITCHENER,
House of Lords,
April 8.

Clamp down

From Dr A. G. R. Ashe
Sir, Recently I became one of the new far from exclusive club of central London general practitioners who have fallen victim to the newly privatised clamping units.

That which is a major inconvenience to plying one's trade in central London becomes, for the customers, a needless prolongation of suffering at best and, at worst, a mortifying experience. I remain, yours faithfully,
ANTONY ASHE,
51 Sloane Street, SW1.
April 4.

From Mrs C. S. Fremantle
Sir, On Friday, April 3, at 7.10 pm (Wetherby Gardens at Gloucester Road), I saw my first clamped taxi.

What next?
CHRISTINE FREMANTLE,
20 Macduff Road, SW11,
April 2.



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE

April 11: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, this evening attended the Annual Dinner of the Federation of Multiple DTY Retailers (Chairman, Mr Richard Clark) at the Lakeside Country Club, Camberley, Surrey.

Captain Michael Chitty was in attendance.

April 12: By command of The Queen, the Viscountess Boyle (Lord-in-Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning upon the departure of the Governor-General of Barbados and bade farewell to his Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Queen was represented by His Excellency Sir Allen Lewis (Governor-General of Saint Lucia) at the Funeral of His Excellency Dr Claudius Thomas (High Commissioner for Eastern Caribbean States in London) which was held at Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Caversham, Saint Lucia this afternoon.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
April 12: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President, Federation Equestre Internationale, today attended the Volvo World Cup Final for Jumping Riders in Paris.

Her Royal Highness, attended by the Countess of Lichfield, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 11: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Visitor of the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Foundation of St Catharine's was present this evening at a Dinner and Plenary Session of St Catharine's Conference on Britain and the Commonwealth at Cumberland Lodge, The Great Park, Windsor.

Mrs Elizabeth Blair was in attendance.

April 12: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at the "Will-Aid" Gala for Action Against AIDS which was held at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Mrs Elizabeth Blair was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 11: The Duchess of Kent today attended the Gala Concert of the international Violin Competition at Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Sarah Partridge.

A memorial service for Mr Henry J. (Jack) Heinz II will be held in the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley Street, W1, at 11 am on Tuesday, April 28.

A memorial stone will be dedicated to Sir Donald Wolff at the actors' church, St Paul's Covent Garden, on April 23, 1987, at noon.

Clifford Longley

Bishops looking neither left nor right

Exchanges in the House of Commons on Thursday indicate that both Labour and the Alliance now favour the de-politicization of episcopal appointments.

It was a Labour Prime Minister, Mr James Callaghan, who insisted on retaining an element of political choice when the present system started a decade ago. His response, which the Church of England did not dispute at the time, were concerned with protecting the integrity of the constitutional conventions governing membership of the House of Lords.

Only the Prime Minister can advise the Sovereign on appointments to the peerage, and the House of Lords is a similar category because the most senior 26 of them sit ex officio in the Lords.

But the opposition parties' interest in these matters may well not be particularly welcome in the Church of England, where it is strongly felt that any new initiative to adjust the conventions of the church-state relationship should come from the church side.

Opportunistic political stirring, even with the paradoxical aim of reducing political involvement in church affairs, cuts across this principle. The church certainly does not want to see church-state questions become a political football.

A high-level review of the workings of the Crown Appointments Commission was completed last year under the chairmanship of the former Archbishop of York Lord Blanch. Both the review committee and the General Synod decided to leave things as they are, at least for the time being.

There was more interest in extending the work of the present Commission to include other areas of the political patronage system, such as the nomination of deans and provosts.

The review committee nevertheless failed to bring fully into the present concordat for the appointment of bishops, namely the scope for political lobbying of the Prime Minister once the Crown

Appointments Commission's role has been discharged.

The Commission forwards to 10 Downing Street two names and a report of its findings. But there is nothing to prevent the Prime Minister taking further soundings or listening to further advice.

Indeed the Callaghan formula implicitly allows for it if the Prime Minister of the day is to exercise a real measure of discretion over the composition of the Bench of Bishops, or he/she must be free to collect information on the political views of the candidates. Nor can the Prime Minister be bound by the confidentiality which binds the church.

But if the Callaghan formula is being complied with in the spirit as well as in the letter, the questions for the Prime Minister to decide would be about the eventual composition of the House of Lords, not the present political complexion of the church's leadership in general.

Thus in the case of Birmingham, where there is evidence of a decisive exercise of Prime Ministerial discretion, Mrs Margaret Thatcher is entitled to decide that the Lords could do with a good ecclesiastical theologian among episcopal members, especially one who is expert in Anglican-Roman Catholic relations.

The Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, of which the new Bishop-elect of Birmingham is a chairman, will sooner or later have to base the relevance of the Church of England's legal establishment under the British Constitution (and the Vatican has already suggested it is to be looked at).

What better way could there be for that discussion to be well-informed, than to have a chairman on the inside track? And the state has an interest in establishment too: it is not something only the church may decide.

Most of the church would be sceptical at a defence of the appointment of the Right Rev Mark Satter to Birmingham along those lines, however.

What alarms it, is any hint that the

Prime Minister's discretion is being influenced not by such considerations as these, but by pressure from the small group of Conservative MPs who have put up a barrage of insults at the present leadership of the Church of England, and who wish to reclaim it as "the Tory Party at prayer". For Mr Callaghan did not reserve the ultimate choice to 10 Downing Street in order to pack the bench with left-wing bishops, or for a Tory successor to do the opposite.

Mrs Thatcher's bishops are in fact of much the same political spread as his. She has "appointed" more than half the diocesan bishops.

If there is single dry "Thatcherism" among them, he has yet to declare himself. They bear more the stamp of Runcie than of Thatcher. Her latest, Birmingham, is in the same mould.

On the whole the Church of England finds it hard to be generous to Mrs Thatcher, but her actual performance in supervising top church appointments belies her reputation. She has been a fair steward.

The luxury of choice represented by the availability for promotion of two such distinctive candidates as the Bishop of Kensington and the Bishop of Stepney is a good sign for the Church of England, even if only one of them can wear the Birmingham mitre. The other will undoubtedly be promoted elsewhere in time.

As both are already suffragan bishops, and both were therefore elevated to episcopacy without political intervention — the appointment of suffragans is not subject to Prime Ministerial discretion — this is a sign that the church is beginning to produce a more open and systematic approach to finding its future leadership.

But it cannot have its cake and eat it. It has been lucky with Mrs Thatcher. What it has to fear is a Prime Minister who really does intend to produce a revolution in the social and economic climate in Britain, and who sees, like Marx, that the best place to start is with the church.

OBITUARY

PRIMO LEVI

Recorder of Auschwitz atrocities



Primo Levi, the most articulate of the survivors of the concentration camps, and who wrote compellingly about his experiences, died in Turin on April 11, aged 67.

Levi, whose writings about Auschwitz are immortal documents of the Second World War, gave many lectures, especially to children, in the hope that this would help to prevent a repetition of the holocaust.

His literary style was the result of his many fine qualities, chief of which were his warm humanity, his analytical mind and his outstanding sense of justice. The tone and content of his writings about the camps ensured the effectiveness of his message.

He was a distinguished novelist and poet, and regularly wrote essays for the Turin newspaper *La Stampa* on a wide range of subjects.

Primo Levi was born in Turin on July 31, 1919 in the flat where he lived and died. He was the son of Dr and Mrs Cesare Levi. His ancestors came to Italy from Spain in the 16th century and Levi was brought up as a Jew, although the family was not religious.

He went to school at the renowned Liceo Massimo D'Azeglio. From there, he went on to the University of Turin in 1939, just before the introduction of Mussolini's race laws, which would have prevented his enrolment.

These laws made his life at the university more difficult, and the realisation of his Jewishness was forced upon him, though he remained agnostic all his life. He graduated in chemistry in 1941, and managed to find work as an industrial chemist with employers who were prepared to ignore the race laws. He lived a hard to mouth existence, going from one poorly paid job to another.

In 1943, the north of Italy was occupied by the Germans, and he joined the partisans. In the December of that year, his unit of 11 poorly armed men — Levi's own arsenal comprised a pearl-handled lady's revolver and a few cartridges — was betrayed. They were captured by a force of 300 soldiers before they had time to fire a shot. As he was a Jew, he eventually found himself in Auschwitz. Of the 650 people transported with him, only 24 survived.

Levi was short and slight, but wiry. In youth he enjoyed the sensation of developing himself physically, spending nights in the open on snow covered mountains, and he attributes his survival at Auschwitz partly to these preparations. Nevertheless he was losing the battle for survival when the Germans,

who were hoping to produce Buna, an artificial rubber, in a factory inside the camp needed chemists.

Levi, near to death, managed to pass a chemistry viva, and was transferred to the factory. He survived the camps, and an interminable journey home, to take up again his old job as an industrial chemist, and finally he became a leading authority on ceramic coatings for wire.

On his return from captivity he felt compelled to write about his experiences, and the result was his masterpiece, *If this is a Man*, published in 1947. The book, and marriage, after a lightning courtship, to Lucia, who became a mainstay of his life, saved his sanity.

At this time he discovered that he had a twin career as a writer, but he worked on as a chemist for 30 years. Chemistry fascinated him and played a major role in his attitude to life. He gave entertaining descriptions of his chemical detective work, and drew parallels between chemistry and society.

The Truce, his second book, was published in 1963, and describes his attempts in 1945 to reach home through post-war eastern Europe. This odyssey took 10 months and the book won the Campiello prize.

In 1966, a collection of science fiction short stories called *Natural History* was published under the pseudonym of Damiana Malabaila, and this book won the Bagutta prize. 1971 saw the publication of *Vizio di Forma*, written in the same vein.

The Periodic System, a series of autobiographical stories, appeared in 1975. Four years later *The Monkey's Wrench* came out. This was a novel about the adventures of a steel erector. In 1981 *Lilith*, more short stories, and *La Ricerca delle Radici*, an anthology of other people's writings which had deeply affected him, were published.

If Not Now, When?, a novel

ERSKINE CALDWELL

Erskine Caldwell, the prolific American novelist and social commentator, died on April 11, aged 83.

Though perhaps never as gifted as his contemporary, John Steinbeck, his earthy stories of the South, including *God's Little Acre* and *Tobacco Road*, kept him at the top of the list of best-selling novelists. He produced 55 books in all, published in 43 languages, and sold more than 80 million copies worldwide.

Caldwell was born, an only child, in Georgia, in December 1903. Until he was 20, he was continually on the move: his father was a Presbyterian minister whose duties were to visit and reside for several months each church in a wide area of the South.

"My home", he wrote of the years, "was the entire South, from Virginia to Florida, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi". He was born "in the country many miles from railroad or post office...it had no name...it was in Coweta County."

Caldwell was able to attend school for only three years; for the rest of the time he was taught by his mother. At 18 he went to sea on a boat that was running guns for a revolt in a Central American republic.

He then went to the University of Virginia on a scholarship, but stayed only a year; he was another year at the University of Pennsylvania (1925-26).

When writing his earliest stories he was working in stores, playing professional football and "selling building lots in Alabama under three feet of water". Then he settled down as a journalist.

His first success came at the age of 29, when his still-prized story "Country Full of Swedes" won the Yale Review \$1,000 award for fiction.



in 1933; but he had already written his two most famous novels, *Tobacco Road* and *God's Little Acre*. Both appeared in 1933.

Tobacco Road was also initially ignored. But Jack Kirkland had dramatised it. The production, which nearly closed after two weeks, survived to become America's longest-running play (3,182 performances) until *Life with Father*.

Caldwell suddenly found himself famous, with only the Bible outselling *Tobacco Road*. It is the powerful, tragicomic story of repulsive poor whites, as are its most important successors, *God's Little Acre* and the later, episodic *Georgia Boy* (1943) — the three novels regarded as Caldwell's major achievements.

Caldwell fought many battles with censors and prosecutors, but won them all, perhaps because (as was suggested) his "round innocent face confounded judges on the numerous occasions his work [was] sued for obscenity."

His macabre description of the lives of his characters, early essays in black humour, hit a social message. Later he

about a band of Jewish Partisans during the war, came out in 1984. This was followed by *L'Altra Messiera*, and in 1986 by *The Submerged and the Saved*, both of which were collections of essays. His books were translated into many languages.

Primo Levi's early work consists mainly of strings of vignettes, written with the economy of a cartoonist, wonderfully full of insight and always just. In one of the stories he said that he was a man people told things to, and his remarkable memory allowed him to retell the tales. Whatever story he is telling, the underlying motive seems to be to explain to himself and to the reader, how the world ticks.

If this is a Man, though moved to the depths of his being and a hair's breadth from death, he observed, described and tried to explain life in the camps, which he called "pre-eminently a gigantic biological and social experiment". He was an observer as he said: "I had an intense wish to understand". He was not a judge, and although he knew where the blame lay, he did not labour it.

He wrote in neutral tones because he knew that a dispassionate description would be more effective, and he records the heinous activities of the camp guards, like a biologist describing the life cycle of the fruit fly. The frightful, unsentimental descriptions of the camps make the horror more real, and at the same time his descriptions of the ways in which the doomed inmates contrived to maintain their humanity, unexpectedly gives one more faith in man.

Levi is always interesting because he had a rare eye for detail and unusual descriptive power. His stories are powerful, unsentimental and often funny, and they make splendid reading. Sometimes the characters are so rich and the situations so striking that it is difficult to tell if the writing is fictional.

He had what he described as two "attacks" of poetry, the first in the 1960s and the second in the 1980s. These poems were published in 1984 as *Ad ora Incerta*.

Although he was one of the finest writers in post-war Italy, and won many prizes — his first book sold more than half a million copies in that country — Levi was never an establishment figure.

His lack of pomposity and sense of fun prevented that. He was a most serious writer, and a deeply philosophical student of life.

Levi is survived by his wife, Lucia, and by a son and a daughter.

Nature notes



Cuckoos have been heard in Sussex and the Isle of Wight. In a few weeks they will have spread to the North of Scotland and the Hebrides.

Willow warblers are arriving on birch commons and in small spinneys between fields. Their song is a cadence of sweet, trickling notes, that rises for a moment before its final fall.

In parks and old woods, redstarts just in from Central Africa are flicking their scarlet tails. Wrens normally sculpt in brambles and ferns, but just now they can be seen singing well up in the trees.

Starlings and robins are building their nests. Some hedge-sparrows and song thrushes are already sitting on eggs.

Leaf-buds are opening on all sides. Along the dry, brown larch twigs there are small trumpets of bright green needles. The pointed beech buds are opening into downy shoots.

Oak buds are bright red but not quite ready to break. On willow trees, the airy catkins are full of golden pollen. DJM

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D.L. Gross and Miss V.J. Hanham
The engagement is announced between David, son of Dr and Mrs Joseph Gross, of Chappaqua, New York, and Victoria, daughter of Sir Michael Hanham, Bt, and Lady Hanham, of Deans Court, Wimbome.

Mr R.J.M. Ames and Miss S.V. Davenport
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of the late Mr F.J. Ames and of Mrs J.H. Cheer, of Dallas, and Sally, only daughter of Mr T.A. Davenport, of Ramsey, Hampshire, and Mrs M.C. Davenport, of Warrington, Cheshire.

Mr M.C.M. Brinkwell, RMC, and Miss K.M. Fellbaum
The engagement is announced between Martin Charles Marshall, eldest son of Commander and Mrs C.A. Brinkwell, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and Kathryn Margaret, elder daughter of the late Kurt Fellbaum and of Mrs Elizabeth Fellbaum, of Brighton, Sussex.

Mr P.D. Cohen and Miss S.F.M. Turner
The engagement is announced between Paul, only son of Mr and Mrs Brian Cohen, of Ballybrack, Co Dublin, and Sara, only daughter of Squadron Leader and Mrs Christopher Turner, of Farnham, Surrey.

Mr D.R.C.B. de Beaumont and Miss G.M.L. McLaren
The engagement is announced between Dominic, only son of Mr Robin de Beaumont, of Chelsea, and Mrs Joy de Beaumont, of Fulham, and Gillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs David McLaren, of Twickenham, Middlesex.

Mr E. Groves and Miss L.M. Member
The engagement is announced between Edwin, only son of Mr and Mrs C. Groves, of Deanshanger, Northamptonshire, and Lucinda Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F.E. Member, of Blinkworth, Greattham, Hampshire.

Mr R.L. Law and Miss F.M. Bingham
The engagement is announced between Robert Lachlan, only son of Mr and Mrs Robin Law, Turnpike House, Withersfield, Suffolk, and Frances Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bingham, Campfield Farm, Ravenshead, Nottingham.

Mr M.K. Taft and Miss J. Devine
The engagement is announced between Martin, only son of Mr and Mrs B.K. Taft, Ferryhill, Co Durham, and Joanne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J.B. Devine, Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire.

Mr D.M. Wyatt and Miss J. Wyatt
The engagement is announced between Derek, younger son of Mr R.S. Wyatt, of East Preston, Sussex, and Mrs M. Wyatt, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada, and Joanna, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs A.R. Wyatt, of Montpellier Square, London, SW7.

Mr S.R. Anthony Jones and Miss L.S. Fife
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 11, in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, London, W.C.2, between Mr Simon Anthony Jones, younger son of Mr and Mrs Aubrey Jones, of London, W14, and Miss Deborah Fife, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Fife, of Crans-sur-Sierre, Switzerland.

Mr S. Crox and Miss L.C. Mackintosh
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 11, in St Andrew's Cathedral, Inverness, of Mr Stuart Robert Cross, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Cross, and Miss Louise Celia Mackintosh, elder daughter of the Mackintoshes and Mrs Mackintosh of Mackintosh.

Mr P.S. Gerbrandy and Miss L.J. Jackson
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 11, at St Luke's Church, Brierfield, between Mr Peter Gerbrandy, elder son of Mr S.P. Gerbrandy and Mrs A.N. Gerbrandy-Kielman, of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and Miss Lesley Jean Jackson, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Jackson, of Brierfield, Lancashire. The Rev Steven Ballard officiated.

Mr C.L.P. Grant and Miss L. Davies
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 11, in Camberwell, between Mr Clifford Grant, son of Mr L. Grant and of Mrs N. Grant, and Lynne (Lynne) Davies, daughter of Mrs S. Davies.

Mr A.R.J. Mynott and Miss C.E. Schug
The marriage took place in Harrogate on Saturday, April 11, 1987, between Mr Adam Mynott, son of Dr and Mrs M.J. Mynott, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Miss Carol Schug, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Schug, of Appleby in Westmorland, Cumbria.

Mr M. Owen and Miss S.E. Clements
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mark's, Rosherville, Gravesend, Kent, between Mr Mark Owen and Miss Susan Clements.

Mr P.S. Phillips and Miss O.L.C. Lloyd-Jacob
The marriage took place on Friday, at St Lawrence Jewry, next-Guildhall, of Mr Peter Phillips, only son of Mrs Patricia Whitwell, of Petersfield, Hampshire, and Mr Nigel Phillips, of Deal, Kent, and Miss Clio Lloyd-Jacob, younger daughter of Mrs Clare Lloyd-Jacob, of London, and Mr David Lloyd-Jacob, of Seville, Pennsylvania. The Rev David Burgess officiated.

A reception was held in the Crypt of Guildhall.

Mr H.J. Wade and Miss M.J. Stewart
The marriage took place in Upper Dean, Bedfordshire, on Saturday, April 11, 1987, between Mr Harry Wade and Miss Jane Stewart.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Frederick North, second earl of Guildford, prime minister 1770-82, London, 1732; Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States 1801-09, Shadwell, Virginia, 1743; Richard Trevithick, pioneer of locomotive engines, Illogan, Cornwall, 1771; György Lukacs, philosopher, Budapest, 1885.

DEATHS: Jean de La Fontaine, poet and collector of fables, Paris, 1695; Charles Leslie, controversialist, Monaghan, Republic of Ireland, 1722; Hugh Clapperton, Africa explorer, Sokoto, Nigeria, 1827.

Service Dinners

The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry Colonel J.I. Morrison presided at the annual dinner of The Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry held on Saturday at the Bear Hotel, Devizes.

Cambridgeshire Regiment (TA) Colonel R.A. Shervington presided at the annual dinner of the Cambridgeshire Regiment (TA) Officers' Dining Club held on Saturday at the University Arms Hotel, Cambridge. Mr M. Bevan, Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, was the guest of honour.

University news

Bradford
Dr Malcolm Stevenson, formerly deputy librarian at Leeds University, has been appointed university librarian at Bradford.

Stratford-upon-Avon
Appointments: Professor D.G. Smith, electronic and electrical engineering. Personal professors: G. Duxbury, physics and applied physics; A.L. Harvey, physiology and pharmacology; D.S. Leach, marketing; D.C. Sherrington, pure and applied chemistry; T.L. Wade, modern languages.

READERS: J.T. Boyle, mechanical and offshore engineering; I.D. Chalmers, electrical and electronic engineering; D.J. Fabian, physics and astrophysics; E.S. Young, law and social science.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs Jonathan Tyser was christened Ben by the Bishop of Matabeleland on March 28 at Victoria Falls. The godparents, for whom Mrs John Hawkesworth stood proxy, are the Hon John Tyser, Mr Rupert Ponsbury, Mr Thomas Heywood-Lonsdale, the Hon Mrs Tyser and Miss Susan Finlason.

Baroness Blatch

The life barony conferred upon Mrs Emily May Blatch has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baroness Blatch, of Hinchbrook, in the County of Cambridgeshire.

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THE ARTS

Labelled
all over

Peter York is a brand-name merchant. Give him something to think about and the first thing he does is give it a label. During his lecture on the Englishness of English design in *The South Bank Show* (LWT) he spat out so many such labels — "Romantic

TELEVISION

chaos", "Mockneys", "Coc-tail cocktail" — that the talk nearly became a glossary. Nearly, but not quite.

Underneath the interminable silliness were some sound ideas about English territory in the design world. What he reckoned foreign buyers want from us are "Reports from Fantasy Island: they want stories from kings and queens, pop stars and pageantry". They also buy an idea of the talented amateur and that very English attribute of appearing not to try. A rose may well be a rose etc, but when it is situated on a roll of chintz the appeal is that it just happened to grow there, rather than evolved from a drawing-board.

What Peter York was really talking about was style, not design. This might explain why the invited studio audience consisted largely of his close friends, many of whom are involved in the propagation of the current style industry. It might also explain why the time allocated to questioning his theories was strangely brief.

There was another type of Englishness under observation in *Night Moves* (Arena, BBC2), a film about the age of the articulated lorry. What emerged is that life on the M11 is nothing like American road culture as seen in the movies. The film was a sequel to an earlier classic about the steam train, *Night Mail*, and suffered by comparison.

As the proprietor of the roadside New Cafe described his trucker breakfast — "Egg-bacon, tomato, sausage, beans, fried slice and bread and butter thick and thin, oh, and tea, for £1.80" — and the motel hairdresser spoke of how her clients always like a shower and change of clothes for the evening, it was clear that there is a wonderful film to be made on the subject. *Night Moves* certainly was not it.

Alexandra
Shulman

David Wade's radio column has been held out for lack of space

Mozart joins the auction boom

Sotheby's are today set to announce the musical 'sale of the century': Richard Morrison reports

An autograph manuscript of nine Mozart symphonies, bound together in one 510-page volume, is to be sold at Sotheby's in London on May 22. It is the most important music manuscript to be auctioned this century, and a sale price of over £1 million is predicted by experts.

If that is achieved it would more than triple the previous highest auction bid for a music manuscript — the £330,000 paid for the working draft of Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*, auctioned at Sotheby's five years ago.

Comprising the primary source of more than a quarter of all Mozart's numbered symphonies, the volume is arguably the most extensive and musically significant autograph music manuscript still in private ownership. The nine symphonies are numbers 22 to 30, probably composed in Salzburg in the early 1770s after Mozart had returned

from his third trip to Italy. Among these important transitional works are several in the "Italian overture" three-movement format, but also three substantial masterpieces: the A major, K201; the C major, K200; and K183, the first of Mozart's two G minor symphonies.

The music is written on 10-stave manuscript paper in brown ink, and all (except for one movement) is in the unmistakable handwriting of Mozart. There is considerable evidence, including numerous deletions and rewritings, to indicate that the scores are not merely "fair copies" but working drafts. One particularly notable instance is a "false start" to the slow movement of the G minor Symphony. In any case, they are

the only surviving autograph scores of these symphonies.

Leopold Mozart, the composer's father, evidently assembled and bound the volume, which is still in remarkable condition. He supplied the list of contents, including the opening bars of each symphony and details of instrumentation. Later the score was owned by Leopold von Sonnleithner (a lawyer friend of Schubert) and the 19th-century Leipzig music publisher August Cranz. It subsequently passed through various hands before being bought by its present owner, a (non-British) collector who intends to remain anonymous.

The sale is bound to attract huge interest, and some stratospheric bid-

ding, simply by virtue of its uniqueness. Not only is this single volume a richer storehouse of Mozart symphony autographs than any library in the West can currently boast, it is also likely to be the last Mozart symphony manuscript ever to come to auction. All the others are already in public institutions.

Fifty years ago, the great majority of Mozart autographs were housed in the Preussische Staatsbibliothek in Berlin, but the effect of the Second World War was to scatter them far and wide. Many are now in Poland, several have been returned to West Berlin, and there are individual symphony autographs in libraries in Washington, New York, Vienna, Paris and East Berlin. The British Library has no symphonies in its Mozart collection. All of these institutions would dearly love to acquire this great prize; some may even have the funds to think realistically of doing so.



Opening of the best-known work in the manuscript autograph of Symphony No. 29 in A major, K.201

An ape on the King Kong scale

A weekend in West Berlin at the moment is sufficient to give a sample of what to expect when the Festival of German Arts opens in London at the end of the month, with hefty and essential sponsorship from Mercedes-Benz. And an attractive forerunner it is too. The festival may be of German make, but by far the greatest provider is Berlin itself, which is reasonable enough in the year that city celebrates its own 750th birthday with many a glare of rivalry being exchanged across the Wall.

Berlin's own exports to London during the eight weeks between April 27 and June 21 include its artists (Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, who was born in the city, gives recitals at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on May 9, 11 and 14), its composers (Boris Blacher, who died there, is heard at the Barbican on May 15), inevitably its own orchestra, the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan (the closing concert in the Festival Hall on June 10) and its leading theatre company, the Schaubühne (at the National Theatre from May 11 to 16). Karajan and his forces are currently installed in Salzburg, where the Easter Festival has just begun with *Don Giovanni*, but the closing performances of Eugene O'Neill's *The Hairy Ape*, or *Der haurige Affe* as it automatically becomes in Peter Stein's own translation, are on at the Schaubühne in the Kurfürstendamm before it is packaged up for the road to London.

"Packaged" is rather too modest a word. Stein's stage demands can be considerable,

John Higgins, in Berlin, samples the fare being prepared for the Festival of German Arts which opens in London this month

as London saw when his version of Gorky's *Sommergäste* (*Summer Folk*) came to the Lyttelton almost a decade ago. *The Ape* will cause even more scratching of heads at the same theatre before it opens next month, not least because of the complexity of Lucio Fanti's sets, which come close to overshadowing Stein's concept of the play. O'Neill, when he wrote the piece in the early Twenties, was partly concerned with the cages men build for themselves and their attempts (unsuccessful in this case) to think a way out of the trap.

So for the first half of the evening Fanti has turned the stage into sections of an ocean-going liner. In the bunkroom the ceilings are so low the crew can scarcely stand upright. A floor below, in the lower depths, the furnaces are fuelled with real coal and those stung in the front rows may well find themselves emerging looking like the Black and White Minstrels. Once Yank, the hairy ape of the title, has escaped from the ship to the fake liberty of Manhattan, Stein emphasizes the expressionist side of O'Neill's drama. The vision of New York, before Yank (a stunning performance by Roland Schäfer) gets crushed to death by another hairy one in the zoo, may owe as much to Georg Grosz's Berlin as to Fifth Avenue, but Stein's control of the stage is outstanding in as fine a piece of ensemble work as London is likely to see this year.

process is equal titles and commentary are virtually expunged while the pictures and words of the time are allowed to speak for themselves.

Some of the material is familiar, such as the burning of the books, much though is now to the West, mainly drawn from sources in East Berlin and Moscow on a strictly barter basis — a millimetre of film for a millimetre of film. The result is a remarkable study of a people being manipulated and gradually accepting the lie put across by Goebbels above all.

Berlin was his city and when Berlin's 700th birthday was celebrated Hitler left it to his specialist and preferred to stay himself in Bayreuth. The single screening of *Hakenkreuz*, at the Goethe Institute on May 21, should not be missed.

Meanwhile Berlin itself is alive with posters of jolly brown bears with chic bowties and coronets floating above their heads. Karajan and the Philharmonic give the opening concert on April 30 and, by the time affairs close six months later, Berlin will be the richer by a new auditorium for chamber music in the Philharmonie, the reopening of the Hamburg Station (right by the Wall) as a new museum and the renovation of the Martin Gropius building as a home for German craft at a cost of DM15m. That last construction is perhaps the favourite child of Herr Hassemer, the able and highly articulate Minister for Cultural Affairs.

And is he pleased with what London is getting? "Yes, we are sending you our best. Perhaps next time we will send you our youngest companies and artists as well."

Dynamic fires

OPERA

Don Giovanni
Coliseum

On the eve of yesterday's 30th anniversary of the Prague premiere of *Don Giovanni*, English National Opera saluted the work's enduring vitality with a revival of Jonathan Miller's production first seen here 16 months ago. Roger Norrington is conducting the opera for the first time with this company, and he gave a brisk and vigorous performance that seemed to suggest more than a touch of Beethoven about his approach to Mozart. It was not just that sudden surges of fiery dynamics flickered through the overture or that he retained the use of fortepiano and cello continuo for the recitatives (better balanced than before), but that each and every scene was given a degree of musical vehemence to inflame it. The *dramma* was indeed *giocoso*, as much in the tautness of the string playing and the pungency of the wind instruments as in the stridency on stage.

Here William Shimell has added to his darkly Byronic appearance as a sexual predator a touch of the tearaway rich hooligan as well, right from that first entry with his rousers in his hands instead of on his extremely naked legs.

Richard van Allan repeats his amusingly resourceful, almost pitiable Leporello. He and Lesley Garrett as a temptingly sexy Zerlina were conspicuous by the model way in which they can use the music to inform their respective characters, with Mark Richardson's honest Masetto clearly destined never to be entirely sure of Zerlina again.

Of the newcomers to the cast, Rita Cullis recovered from an erratic start as Donna Anna to make quite the most convincing case for Mozart's abrupt change of style in her final aria that I have heard in a long while. Jane Eaglen voiced an over-embellished tone as the rugged but vulnerable Elvira, although the extra aria we know as "Mi tradi" (at the point where Ottavio (the earnest Maldivyn Davies) is deprived, on historical grounds, of "il mio tesoro").

Dennis Wicks is new to the Commendatore and gives him such splendid sonority in the cemetery scene that one wishes for something more terrifying as the supper guest. At least Giovanni's adventures no longer walk away at the end of Act I, but the stage blackout now leaves them in unresolved confrontation — which begs another question, as does the continued student lighting of street scenes in Philip Prowse's imaginatively adaptable setting.

Noël Goodwin

CONCERT

Garcia/Conway
Wigmore Hall

The spur of writing for an eccentric instrumental combination brings out the pioneer spirit in some composers. Such was evidently the case with Judith Weir's *Gentle Violence*, the perky offspring of an unlikely alliance between piccolo and guitar. It draws inspiration and titles for its seven pithy movements from the Chinese martial arts. Being a little hazy about the finer points of *chi chi chuan*, I could not judge whether Weir's epigrams catch the essence of oriental wrestling, but they certainly caught the ear with their quirky exploitation of each instrument's idiosyncratic qualities.

For instance, in "Bending the bow to shoot tiger" a scamper of ascending guitar chords, followed by little piccolo whimpers, economically conveyed some inscrutable process of tension, release and kill. It contrasted well with the tossing ornaments of "Wild horse flinging its mane", or the piccolo's wide-spaced legato leaps in "Fair lady throws the shuttles" (an over-literal translation, perhaps?).

The other work premiered in this ambitious recital by Gerald Garcia and Clive Conway also bore picturesque movement titles. Anthony Payne's *A 1940s Childhood* evoked "soldiers marching", "crashed bomber" and so on, in a familiar vein of uneasy pastoralism. It was, however, too reliant on prolonged and rather tired ostinato figures. While admiring the Garcia-Conway duo's enterprise, one had reservations throughout about their execution. Take-mitsa's dreary triptych *Towards the Sea* needed more positive phrasing from Conway on the alto flute, while Garcia gave little indication that he has located the brooding spirit (or indeed some of the notes) of Villa-Lobos's magnificent *Five Preludes*.

Both players were in better form for the ethnic items: Garcia's genteel but pleasing arrangement of Three Celtic Pieces, and Astor Piazzolla's *Histoire du tango*. The latter, tracing that steamy dance's evolution from the brothels of 19th-century Buenos Aires, included some colourful flute flourishes and much hearty knocking by the guitarist.

Richard Morrison

THEATRE

Torpedoes in the
Jacuzzi
Playhouse, Leeds

The script for this slim play — just 90 minutes including interval — although put together by Phil Young, was devised by the cast and director (Young again) through improvisation. This distant relative of the creative process became fashionable in the Seventies and *Crystal Clear*, assembled by Young in the same way, enjoyed a successful run in this country and went on to be produced in 15 others.

It so happens that the plot loosely told in the new play could serve as a metaphor for the usual fate of plays put together by the committee. In the opening scene a masseuse is thumping the shoulders of a fast-talking nobody whom we are later required to accept as an experienced businessman. Her kneading fingers give him an idea, namely that by combining health-club with nightclub he will bring joy to West Yorkshire and thereby net a fortune. I do not suppose anyone in the audience believed that so stupid an idea had the smallest hope of success.

A male chauvinist nightclub owner joins the partnership and antagonizes the two women owners of the local health-club. Nothing is ever firmly decided, the partners being too preoccupied with procedural details to get to grips with the enterprise that has brought them together. Their endeavour leads to nothing — because, like Young's work with the cast on the play itself, the initial idea is a distinct non-starter.

None of the issues, in plot or character, is more than faintly touched upon. Sadly this neglect extends to the hopeful sub-plot involving a slouchy wimp (Kulvinder Gbir) who may be his own snappy DJ twin brother.

Scenes are set in various rooms in the two clubs, neatly signalled by the presence in a cabinet of jars of fruit juice or bottles of alcohol. But, since the company spent three months researching and yet could come up with so little credible material, the potential of this approach looks neither life-enhancing nor cost-effective.

Jeremy Kingston

Can you write?

The second Mobil Playwriting Competition for the Royal Exchange Theatre Manchester is now under way. It is open to anyone entering an original, full length play.

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Plays will be judged by a distinguished panel, chaired by Ronald Harwood, including Michael Frayn, Joan Bakewell, Josephine Hart, Ian McDiarmid and James Maxwell.



Write for more details to:
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A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a man in a hat and jacket standing next to a horse. The man is looking towards the camera, and the horse is partially visible on the left. The image has a grainy, textured appearance.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

**The solution
of Saturday's
Prize Puzzle
No 17,328
will appear
next Saturday**

MONDAY APRIL 13 1987

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)

FT 30 Share

1523.8 (-22.6)

FT-SE 100

1936.7 (-28.4)

Bargains

39100 (59197)

USM (Datastream)

163.86 (+1.63)

THE POUND

(Change on week)

US dollar

1.6275 (+0.0130)

W German mark

2.9409 (+0.0114)

Trade-weighted

72.1 (+0.2)

US NOTEBOOK

Pendulum swings to pessimism

From Maxwell Newton

New York

A major reassessment of the economic outlook for the United States and the world is sweeping the media and the financial markets.

Optimists in the brokerage houses of Tokyo and New York have seen a dark cloud appear as the world and the US begin the process of adjusting to the huge disequilibria in trade, productivity and currencies that have existed since 1984.

Now the pendulum is likely to swing too far towards pessimism. There are fears of inflation, of a "free-fall" of the dollar and of concurrent sharp devaluation and tightening by the Federal Reserve.

The important change which has occurred in the pattern of money growth in the US is still not understood.

A key factor in the evolution of the value of the dollar is the end of money growth in real terms in the US.

Money M1 and M2 have both shown nominal growth rates of only about 4 per cent a year between December, 1986 and the end of March. But this does not mean that there will be an immediate improvement in the value of the dollar vis-à-vis the yen.

The devaluation of the dollar against the yen reflects fundamental changes in the relative economic and financial power of Japan and the US. It is more of a deflationary threat than an inflationary one, as it serves still more to stifle economic growth in Japan.

But it is not within the United States' power to make any greater contribution to world economic growth. It has done more than its share by plunging into debt to maintain a rate of imports which is totally unjustified by its economic achievements.

It must now begin to move towards living within its means.

RESULTS

TODAY - Interims: Glaxo Holdings, Highland Distilleries Company, Rand Mines Group (results expected April 14), Fisons, Allied Insurance Brokers Group, Charles Baynes, Blue Circle Industries, Bodycote International, Child Health Research Investment Trust, J Dewhurst Holdings, Fortnum & Mason, London & Metropolitan Estates Holdings, Lyon & Lyon, Morgan Crucible, John Mowlem, Photax (London), Quarto Group, Radamec Group, Technology Project Services, Yule Catto.

TOMORROW - Interims: None announced. Finales: Barham Group, Bentalls, Guthrie Corporation, Norfolk Capital Group, RMC Group, Savoy Hotel, Steel Brothers Holdings, Taylor Woodrow, Telephone Rentals, Ward White Group.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Anchor Chemical Group, Astra Holdings, Humberstone Electronic Controls, McKee Brothers, New Central, Witwatersrand Areas, Smiths Industries, Wade Poteries, Finales: Avis Europe, Bardley, British Mohair Holdings, Carlton Industries, Horace, Cory, Albert Fisher Group, Hawker Siddelle Group, Helene of London, Laporte Industries (Holdings), Walter Lawrence, Parambe, Pearl Group, William Sindall, United Ceramic Distributors.

THURSDAY - Interims: British Empire Securities and General Trust, Kalamazoo, Finales: Atlas Converting Equipment, Eastern Produce Holdings, Hyman, Scottish Mortgage & Trust, Smaller Companies International Trust, JW Spear & Sons, Toy & Company.

FRIDAY - Interims: None announced (Bank Holiday). Finales: Renown Inc.

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Dollar faces crucial test
Free-fall feared after G7 talks disappoint

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The dollar faces a critical week on the currency markets after the inconclusive meeting of finance ministers in Washington. The US currency's continuing weakness could turn into free-fall in markets which have lost confidence in official attempts to stabilize currencies at their present levels.

The crucial test for the markets will come tomorrow when the US trade figures for February are due to be announced. If the deficit is larger than the expected \$13 billion for the month, many dealers fear the dollar will nose-dive.

A wave of panic selling could then cause the dollar to overshoot its appropriate level with the yen, despite expected heavy central bank intervention to prevent the yen rising any further.

The dollar already stands close to its lowest against the yen. Last Friday it dropped to an all-time low of ¥141.65, before closing slightly higher after central bank intervention.

Currency markets have not been encouraged by the apparent lack of agreement between industrialized countries on currency levels. The conclusion of the meeting of the finance ministers of the Group of Seven last week was met with scepticism by the currency markets which seem to have concluded that the dollar must fall further.

The ministers reaffirmed their belief, expressed two months ago in Paris, that

present currency levels broadly reflect underlying economic fundamentals.

There were no new proposals on ways to speed up the readjustment process and ministers hinted afterwards that a further decline in the dollar might in any case be desirable.

Some dealers pointed out that at the time of the Paris meeting, the dollar was stronger than it is now against most currencies. They said it was not clear what the authorities regarded as the correct parities.

Market confidence was further shaken by the comment on Friday by Mr Toyoo Gyothen, the Japanese Vice-Minister for International Af-

Comment 23

airs, that: "It is impossible to tell you not to worry about the currency issue while various problems of the world economy remain."

The likelihood that US sanctions against imports of Japanese microchips will be imposed on Friday is also sending shudders through the market.

Hope that the two countries would resolve their dispute over semi-conductors vanished last Friday when the US government announced that talks with the Japanese had gone nowhere. That paves the way for US sanctions which the Reagan Administration first announced two weeks ago.

When the Administration

first announced the measures, which include a 100 per cent tariff on a wide range of Japanese electronic goods, the dollar dropped sharply and the panic spread to world stock markets.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 57.31 points to 2,278.41 while the FT Ordinary Share index fell 38.4 points to 1,582.2. The dollar fell by more than one yen to a low of ¥144.70 despite intervention of about \$3 billion by the Bank of Japan buying.

The panic was short-lived, however, as markets were reassured by the start of negotiations on trade between the US and Japan and the prospect of the G7 meeting in Washington, and stock markets began rising again. The correction last time gives rise to hopes that dealers will be more sanguine this week, even though the economic news is worse than it was at the end of last month.

Against this background it will not take much to undermine the dollar. "Quite simply, if the trade figures are bad, the dollar will continue to go down. But if they are good, the decline could be arrested," said one New York dealer.

The fundamental weakness of the dollar was demonstrated by its continued gradual decline against the yen after its sharp drop two weeks ago.

One official response to a further sudden decline in the dollar could be to raise US interest rates. This, however, would only be a last resort.

World Bank cuts staff

From Bailey Morris, Washington

A fundamental review of the roles played by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in channelling funds to poor countries and encouraging economic growth is to take place following slow implementation of the Baker debt plan agreed in 1975.

M Michel Camdessus, the new managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said last week that seven nations are currently in arrears. This he cited as an "unsustainable" example of why international concern over the five-year debt crisis has re-awakened.

Mr Barber Conable, the president of the World Bank, told the meeting of the IMF and World Bank of the severe problems in implementing the Baker plan. As a result, its policy will have to be reviewed.

Mr Conable acknowledged the problems when he told ministers. "Questions have been raised about whether the bank is properly organized for the tasks confronting it."

Early next month, it will announce a 20 per cent reduction in staff, the most dramatic overhaul of its internal operations in more than a decade. "I am determined that this reorganization will make us more efficient and more responsive," he said.

The meetings last week endorsed special aid to the poorest nations in sub-Saharan Africa and new initiatives to force commercial banks to lend more to developing countries. But it will take many more meetings and endorsements by heads of government to produce the specific programmes.

According to the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, the ratio of debt to exports in the 15 most heavily indebted nations has risen from 270 per cent in 1982 to 343 per cent last year.

The ratio of gross domestic product to debt has also risen, from 42 per cent in 1982 to 50 per cent last year. Capital flight remained severe, averaging \$16 billion a year from 1983 to 1985, the Chancellor said.

But critics are expecting swift implementation of longer term structural adjustment loans, which the bank has been slow to undertake, even though this was a key component of the 1985 debt plan.

Mr Conable's leadership in channelling resources to poor countries will be under review, a European minister said last week.

Harrods owners take legal advice



Mohamed Al-Fayed: purchase of group 'was above board'

Howard optimism on greater access to Japan

By Colin Narborough

Mr Michael Howard, the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, who returned from a trouble-shooting mission to Japan at the weekend, is optimistic about British companies gaining greater access to the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

This is the central issue in the row between Japan and Britain. Mr Howard presented the Japanese with a timetable for opening up the Tokyo Stock Exchange and stated Britain's readiness to use powers under the Financial Services Act to refuse or revoke licences from Japanese financial institutions in the City.

He gave the Japanese a deadline of May or June, when a bilateral meeting of Treasury officials is due, to give a positive response.

He declined to reveal details of the timetable yesterday, but disclosed his own optimism about the outcome.

He said: "I believe there is a considerable chance that we will get a positive response in May or June."

Mr Howard, whose mission acquired a much higher profile than originally intended following an argument in Parliament and Whitehall over the treatment of Cable and Wireless by the Japanese, underlined that he did not expect the Tokyo Stock Exchange's response to give specific dates for companies to join.

Mr Howard said: "What I am looking for is an agree-

ment that the timetable I have presented is viable." This would mean that British companies could expect to take up places on the Tokyo Stock Exchange in months, not years.

On C&W, he said that there had been unconfirmed reports on the Japanese side, but it was now a matter of waiting to see whether this would satisfy the British company. A meeting of the C&W consortium tomorrow could provide the answer.

Mr Howard underlined that he made no attempt in Tokyo to negotiate on behalf of C&W, whose bid for a large stake in Japan's lucrative telephone market has so far been frustrated, despite intervention by Mrs Thatcher.

Tentative signs of a satisfactory solution have not been publicly acknowledged by C&W, but the group is believed to feel that the Japanese are moving in the right direction. Unconfirmed reports from Japan talk of the government deciding to allow licences for two new telecommunications consortia, the scheme favoured by C&W.

Despite criticism that he had come home empty-handed, Mr Howard expressed general contentment with the way his mission had gone. He had made British feelings about imbalances in trade and financial services with Japan clear. He will be reporting to his Cabinet colleagues this week.

DTI inquiry is just not fair, says Al-Fayed

By Colin Campbell

The Al-Fayed brothers, who acquired control of the House of Fraser in 1985, yesterday said they were considering their legal position after the appointment last week of Department of Trade and Industry inspectors to investigate how the family financed its £615 million cash bid.

The brothers have been engaged in a long-running battle with Lomro and Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the chief executive, ever since. The announcement of an inquiry two years after the event "just is not fair," Mr Mohamed Al-Fayed told *The Times*. He added that it set a bad example to other foreigners who wished to invest in Britain. He maintained that the purchase of the House of Fraser, the department store chain which owns Harrods, was "above board", and that since the family first started to invest in Britain it had been responsible for £3 billion worth of exports.

Because the DTI inquiry was bound to take some months, it would be inconvenient, and disruptive to an employer of 24,000 people, Mr Al-Fayed added. Last week, House of Fraser said formally that while it did not welcome the inconvenience of an inquiry, at least it was an opportunity to clear the matter up once and for all.

However, House of Fraser added "we are consulting our legal advisers and our future action will be determined by their advice."

The Al-Fayed brothers have refused to expand on that statement, though it is suggested they may object to the DTI about the inspectors, alleging a possible conflict of interest.

Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, last week appointed Mr Philip Heslop, QC, and Mr Hugh Aldous, a chartered accountant, to investigate the Al-Fayed's purchase and funding of House of Fraser. Mr Heslop is acting for Mr Ernest Saunders, the former Guinness chairman, who met Mr Rowland, Lomro's chief executive, last week. Suggestions that Mr Rowland plans to offer a job to Mr Saunders have also raised eyebrows in the Al-Fayed camp.

A senior barrister of Mr Heslop's chambers is said to have signed the writ issued by Lomro against the House of Fraser and the Al-Fayed in the various legal actions between the two groups.

The DTI said yesterday: "There is no link whatsoever between the Guinness inquiry and the appointment of inspectors for the House of Fraser."

It is understood that there is no structure whereby interested parties may appeal against the Secretary of State's appointment of DTI inspectors.

UK 'heading for 7.5% inflation'

By Our Economics Correspondent

Britain's economy is likely to suffer severe overheating next year, with a growing trade gap and a sharp rise in inflation, according to a new forecast.

The report, from Williams de Broe, the broker, is based on a monetarist model of the economy. It predicts 7.5 per cent inflation and a current account deficit running at an annual rate of £5.8 billion in the first half of next year.

This compares with Treasury forecasts of 4 per cent inflation and a £2 billion current account deficit.

Williams de Broe is concerned about the sharp rise in

broad money, sterling M3. The March money supply figures, due next week, are expected to show a rise of about 3 per cent in sterling M3.

"Severe economic overheating appears in the form of both higher and accelerating inflation and a worse payments deficit by mid-1988," according to the report.

The broker is optimistic about demand, expecting a 5.5 per cent rise in consumer spending this year. But much of this demand will be translated into higher imports, it is predicted.

Norway turns gas up

Oslo (Reuters) - The Norwegian government is proposing to move away from its traditional reliance on hydroelectric power by accelerating the development of its huge offshore gas reserves to meet the growing demand for domestic power.

The government, in a report to parliament, has called for up to 20 per cent of Norway's power needs by the year 2,000 to utilize gas-driven power plants based on offshore gas reserves.

Barrick down to 1% stake in ConsGold

By Our City Staff

American Barrick Resources, the North American mining company which in 1986 built up a near-5 per cent stake in Consolidated Gold Fields and fanned speculation that it was going to mount a takeover bid, now holds only a 1 per cent stake, according to ConsGold's share register.

Mr Peter Munk, the chairman of Barrick, said in March the company had sold some ConsGold shares but declined to say how many. Barrick's reduction follows an exceptionally sharp appreciation in ConsGold's share price, which by Friday had reached a year's high of £10 a share.

The manner in which Barrick acquired its shares alarmed the board of ConsGold which instituted a DTI inquiry into irregularities in its share register.

The report could be ready within two months.

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Growth rate to be halved, W German institutes say

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

A gloomy but highly influential forecast for the West German economy will be published today, adding to pressure on the Bonn government to provide a further stimulus for the economy.

The five West German institutes are expected to predict a growth rate for this year of about 1.5 per cent, half the rate forecast by the group last autumn.

The strength of the mark has hit West German exports and produced a slowdown in industrial output. The forecast will be embarrassing for the government, which in January committed itself to 2.5 per cent growth this year.

Arriving at a consensus forecast has not been easy for the five institutes. The Kiel Institute has been more optimistic than the others and, while accepting a lower



Herr Stoltenberg promised to bring forward tax cuts growth figure than the government forecast, expects stronger growth in 1988.

But the DIW Institute in West Berlin, is anticipating only 1 per cent growth this year, and a slowdown in 1988. DRI Europe, the London-based forecasting group, predicts 1.7 per cent growth for West Germany this year, in a

report published today.

The West German economy almost certainly declined in the first quarter, both in response to the poor weather and the problems for export-based industries.

At the Paris meeting of the six leading industrialized nations in February, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German finance minister, promised to bring forward tax cuts to stimulate the economy.

However, the suddenness of the downturn in the West German economy indicates that further action may be needed and the Bundesbank could come under pressure to cut its discount rate from the present 3 per cent level.

The dollar fell to DM1.80 on Friday, following the yen higher. Since the last forecast by the five institutes, the mark has risen strongly, including its January revaluation within the European Monetary System.

Coffee price 'will go on falling'

By Colin Narborough

Coffee prices are likely to continue falling in real terms into the next decade, irrespective of whether producers and consumers agree on restoring export quotas for raw coffee.

This is one of the conclusions of a report, published today by the Economist Intelligence Unit, entitled "Coffee to 1991. Controlling the Surplus".

The International Coffee Organization's failure to agree on export quotas, which were suspended at the beginning of last year, is proving costly to coffee-growing nations. Many are heavily in debt.

The report says that while there is highly subjective resistance from potential losers - such as Brazil, the world's largest producer - to consumers' insistence on "objective criteria" for determining how export quotas are

allocated between producers, quotas cannot be reimposed to prop up an oversupplied market.

But the four price scenarios outlined in the report, including the one with the lowest prices, assume that quotas will be introduced by October. Failing that, some sort of market support operation by the producers, similar to the market manipulation of the 1970s by Pancasila, is expected.

Quotas or market support operations are, however, unlikely to raise the raw coffee price much above 130 cents (\$80) a pound in 1990-91, compared with about 122 cents in 1986-87. This means that prices at the start of the next decade will be a third lower in real terms than in the mid-1980s.

Contrary to widely-accepted market wisdom, extreme weather conditions in Brazil produce only short-term price

surges and are of little benefit to coffee producers in the long run. The report does not, however, disregard weather and notes that a severe frost in Brazil in 1989 could push prices as high as 205 cents a pound.

The report expects the fall in consumption to continue in the United States, the world's biggest consumer.

The British market for coffee has been growing at an average 1.3 per cent a year since the mid-1970s. Britons now use about 2.5 kilos (5lbs 8oz) of coffee per head a year, with instant coffee accounting for the bulk, although there is a distinct trend towards quality brands.

Roast and ground coffee, which account for 15 per cent (by weight) of the total British consumption of 65,000 tons, account for only 12 cups of every 100 consumed. Instant coffee produces more cups per pound.

ANALYSIS

All set for gold to break \$500

Gold watchers are no longer wondering if gold will reach \$500 an ounce. They are merely speculating on when. After Friday's sudden awakening in the gold price, the belief is growing that gold will strike \$500 an ounce sooner rather than later, and almost certainly this year. Several have already pencilled in \$600 an ounce sometime in 1988.

The gold mining shares, as demonstrated by movements in the FT Gold Mines Index, have quietly, but surely, been on the move since last July. Then the index stood at 185.7. On Friday it had risen to 470.4, for a percentage gain of 153.3. The investor who only moved into gold shares in January this year would still be sporting a 51 per cent profit.

By contrast, the world gold price has followed a more pedestrian course. Last April, the London gold price was around the \$340 an ounce level and only started to show its paces in July before reaching a year's high of \$440 in October.

On Friday it stood at \$431.75 an ounce, to show a year-on-year advance of 27 per cent.

Is there any steam left in gold itself, and in gold shares? Why did the metal take so long to respond to the message so clearly given by the shares?

There have been runs in gold and gold shares before, and few will easily forget the late Seventies when daily advances of \$100 and more were common; gold reached \$850; and the talk was that \$1,000 an ounce was in sight.

Seven years on, analysts are more restrained in their forecasts, and nobody is predicting a tearaway market. However, even though there are a few ifs and buts, the general view is that the shares are sending out a strong message that gold has further to travel.

The key is the dollar, if only because it is the currency in which gold is priced and traded. Gold now sees-saws with the dollar, and the dollar-exchange rate is of increasing importance in analysts' calculations. Of particular interest is that gold today is acting as a quasi currency.

Trade wars, or even threats of them, are bruising exchange rates in general and the dollar in particular. This in turn fans inflation fears, unsettles equity markets and knocks bond prices.



Morning fix: bullion dealers at NM Rothschild & Sons adjust the price

In times of uncertainty, gold comes into its own, and because equity markets in both large and small countries have had a marvellous run and given investors some very respectable profits which they are unwilling to lose, the time has come to look for alternative investments.

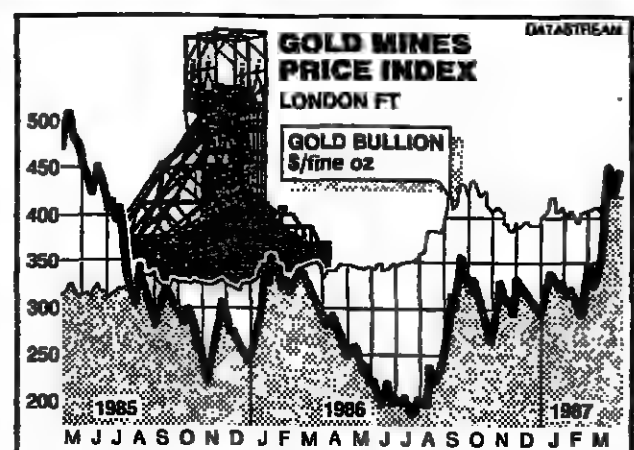
Market-makers on Friday reported "significant investor" interest in gold, the like of which they have not seen in months. And they believe it will last, and grow, while the dollar remains under pressure.

Undoubtedly, there will be American rescue packages talking the dollar up and attempts to restore world confidence in the US currency. But as one observer said: "This time, President Reagan will have to change his script. He will have to become like a severe Scottish banker if anybody is to believe him."

Gold analysts are encouraged that the rush into gold at present is not purely "hot money" looking for an overnight home. Gold shares are being widely followed, with private client interest building up, and are no longer only for specialized funds.

As an investment avenue, they are attracting more and more followers, and the weight of money theory suggests that even a small shift out of traditional equity markets and bonds will have a positive impact on prices.

There will, however, be setbacks in the gold price. Healthy profit-taking is bound to set in, but if the gold market has said goodbye to the \$300



an ounce level - which proved a testing area in 1985 - the thinking is that the test line is now \$400 an ounce. The downside is thus fairly limited.

There are those who pour cold water on the more bullish forecasts for the gold price, arguing that new mines are coming on stream almost every week in various parts of the world, and that in time there just will not be the demand to absorb all the gold on offer.

However, fundamental industrial demand is holding up reasonably well; there is a growing fascination for gold coins, with more government issues in the pipeline (including a British one this autumn) and investment/speculative demand can only increase if paper currencies and equity markets remain suspect.

Chart fascination also play-

ed its part in last week's gold run. Gold has tried twice before, and failed, to break above the \$425 level. Mid-week, when all the signs were positive but the price failed yet again to break out, boredom set in. Investors switched their attention to silver and speculative demand saw silver at its best levels since May 1985.

But gold was just waiting in the wings and when Friday dawned in London, the overnight word from New York and the Far East was that gold was on the run.

The scene in the gold fixing room at bullion dealer NM Rothschild & Sons on Friday - where the five members gather twice a day with their Union Jacks to signify their trading intentions - was no different from usual. It was all over in five minutes. But the message from the chairman of the fix was that gold was at its best level since last October.

Conservative analysts insist gold has to break above \$444 an ounce before they will believe it is going to assault \$500, but they admit the signs are good and are executing heavy orders from all over the world for gold shares.

The South African market, stunned last year because of politics, is suddenly back in favour. The ability to buy gold shares through the financial rand makes gold issues particularly attractive on yield considerations.

The mines are well established, there is a regular flow of information, virtually all are dividend payers, and despite the political clouds the rewards still outweigh the risks.

Freegold is a favourite ahead of its April 24 dividend, with a price/earnings ratio of a modest 13. Other traditional holdings that should serve the investor well include Randfontein, Kloof, Western Deep and Southvaal.

In Australia, six months ago, the price earning ratio of gold mining shares was about 10. Now it is around 20. But while the Australian dollar remains under pressure, and as the tax threat on gold mining companies has been removed, the market will stay in fashion. It remains an exciting alternative for those who would still not consider South Africa.

Western Mining, North Kalgoorli, Metana, Australian Consolidated Minerals and Metana are all worth following.

North American investors have already driven their shares to fancy levels and few now can be regarded as cheap. But Battle Mountain still impresses London, even on a price earnings ratio of 35.

An alternative way into gold is through coins. As 1986 demonstrated, there was keen investor demand for new issues in America, Japan and Australia. The Kruggerand can still be traded, though not imported into Britain or the US, and the Canadian Maple Leaf is still popular around the world.

But whatever the route, there is no need to be shy of gold.

Gold, some say, is only for mugs and millionaires. But if the dollar storm turns into a tempest, there is a greater chance of investors becoming the latter.

Colin Campbell

COMMENT

'Gunboat' trade war will only wound US

Election-bound British politicians may huff and puff about minor investment disputes with Japan. But the real trade flashpoint is the potential breakdown in relations between the economic superpowers - the United States and Japan. If the US does impose \$300 million of punitive tariffs against Japanese exports on Friday, as it promised over the weekend, they will not easily be removed. And the consequences of this incident could go far beyond US/Japanese trade.

At least, a real issue beyond bilateral trade balances is involved. Heavy worldwide investment in a key industry of the future has led to temporary overproduction of basic micro-processors and a sharp fall in prices. American producers feared that under free market forces, their Japanese rivals would come out of the slump decisively on top.

In response, the US government has abandoned the free market. The switch is symbolized by the sudden demand for "fair" prices and complaints against "unfair" trade practices. For, as the Reagan Administration would surely insist in domestic policy, the enormous advantages of free enterprise, free markets and free competition, in raising living standards, do not include fairness.

Charges of dumping can always be brought against trade in a cyclically depressed market. On the US definition, "fair value" is full production cost (including overheads) plus 8 per cent profit. Such prices can only be obtained in that situation by law or by an Opec-style cartel to cut output.

The US/Japan chip cartel created under the threat of dumping action to fix prices worldwide was clearly against the treaty obligations of Gatt. Discriminatory tariffs to punish Japan for breaches of the pact are likewise in breach of Gatt.

The European Commission vigorously condemned the chip pact. But now officials are mustering illegal measures to stop any Japanese goods diverted by US tariffs coming to Europe, putting further pressure on Japan to honour the illegal pact. This symbolizes the logic of war fever.

Japan is certainly no innocent party. But the anti-Japanese campaign in Europe and the US is not seriously aimed at breaking down barriers to trade, as is conventionally claimed. If that happened, Japan's trade surplus would be even larger than it is today. Producers and governments rather seek a scapegoat for failures at home.

In the past, the efficient and dynamic trading nation was also the leading political and military power. Britain had a continuous surplus for a century when the Empire blossomed, followed for 50 years until the seventies by the US.

Compensating capital exports further enhanced the top country's influence. Germany, Japan's potential rival, is comfortably subsumed within the European Community, all of whose members can share its economic power. But Japan's economic success is resented by more politically powerful countries, which can resist it.

This process of asserting political over economic power is exemplified in the chip pact and its denouement, which the US Administration glorifies as a signal of the new "get tough" trade policy inaugurated by Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter. It includes provisions for the Japanese government to ensure higher imports of US chips, for instance by setting up a marketing organization to promote imported chips. Mr Yeutter claims it reasonable to expect US chip sales to Japan to rise by \$1.5-\$2 billion over the five-year pact - no doubt the measure of fair access to Japanese markets.

Moreover, the pact forced the Japanese government to ensure that foreign companies have fully equal access to semiconductor patents resulting from Japanese government-sponsored research. As Japan's Asian neighbours on the Chinese mainland will no doubt notice, this is gunboat trade diplomacy at its Victorian best.

Perhaps the greatest pity is that casting Japan as scapegoat diverts attention from the most urgent priority. That is to emulate the skills of the most successful economy in production, marketing and most recently in the rapid and continuous development of new products. Up and coming countries will certainly judge themselves by Japanese, rather than American or European standards, eventually obliging us to insulate ourselves from the most dynamic part of the world economy.

There are more immediate dangers. Despite the apparent amazement of world economic leaders in Washington, it is hard to see how they can convince currency dealers and investors that they are co-operating to bring financial stability at the very moment when trade war tanks are on the move.

The twin US deficits are principally funded by Japanese private investors, overwhelmingly buying public sector bonds. Should they lose faith in co-operation and hence in the dollar, official intervention would not stop the US currency falling too fast for the trade effects on the US deficit to overcome the currency effects. Growth in Japan and Germany would be further stifled. Higher interest rates to prop up the dollar could be almost as damaging. The US hates to be seen as a paper tiger. It is worse to behave like a wounded lion.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

Cannons aims for stock market debut

By Ray Heath

The City's hard-driving dealers may soon be able to invest in the club where they work off their tensions. Plans are being laid for the launch of the Cannons Sports Club on the stock market, butdealings are unlikely to start before the end of the year.

Cannons was one of the earliest fitness centres to be built in the City, and is now part of the British interests of Mr Jack Chia, a Singapore-based businessman.

These include Cannons Bath, a 35-acre property on the outskirts of the Georgian city which has been fitted out as a sports centre, and Tumble

Tois (UK), a children's keep fit club which operates franchises around the country.

Mr Ron Clarke, managing director of the Cannons interests, said last week that Mr Chia was keen to bring them to the market, although it was not yet clear whether a full listing or flotation on the USM would be most appropriate.

However, first they would have to overcome problems of reorganization. These included improving Cannons' profitability and establishing accounting procedures which satisfy the auditors.

In the year to end March 1985, the last year for which

figures have been filed at Companies House, Cannons Sports Club showed a profit of £22,000 on a turnover of £1.167 million. This was a strong turnaround from the £25,000 loss the previous year, but accumulated losses were £961,000.

According to the auditor Peat Marwick, £18,000 of the 1985 profits resulted from increasing the useful lives of certain fixtures and fittings, and the accountants could not confirm that this was necessary.

The accounts of Tumble Tois for the same period were also questioned by Peat Marwick, which reported that

it could only be considered a going concern on the assumption that Cannons Sports Club would provide financial assistance.

Tumble Tois lost £100,000 in the nine months to March 1985, with distribution costs of £46,000 and administrative expenses of £88,000 towering above the turnover of £60,000.

Mr Clarke said the figures reflected the problems inherited by Mr Chia when he took over Cannons in 1984 and the start up costs of Tumble Tois. Both were now well into profit.

"They are going up in a straight line month by month," he said.

Seelig to take the Stockley test

Roger Seelig, former director of beleaguered merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, who was forced to resign over the Guinness affair, comes up for re-election later this month as a non-executive director of Stockley, the property development company. Seelig is one of three directors due for re-election at the company's annual meeting on April 28 and I gather that some shareholders are concerned about his continued association with the group. But Michael Brooke, chief executive, says defensively: "We foresee no problems at all - we wouldn't propose him for re-election unless we wanted him. He has been an admirable director of Stockley and has been a close personal friend of Elliot Bernard, the company's founder, for many years." Seelig continues also to hold on to his directorship at Underwoods despite press reports in January that Brian Kerner, the company's managing director was "not happy with the situation. He was misquoted," a spokesman now says.

Knocked out

Analysts' minds were bogging when ex-boxer George Walker turned up with his arm in a sling at a press conference to explain his and Brent Walker's cash-raising moves. Surely he had hung up his gloves long ago? Had he been tempted back by Sugar Ray Leonard's success? It appears not. He had taken his son's BMX bicycle for a spin in the garden of his Basildon home, his excited bull mastiff had tried to jump on board and the joy

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

ride came to an abrupt end when the bike hit a tree. Result - one broken arm.

Bank Clark

Trade minister Alan Clark has revealed who wears the trousers in his castle, confessing to an empty Commons that it was much better to face an angry bank manager than one's spouse. This, and other outpourings, came during an adjournment debate on overdrafts, with Clark, Nelson-like, hand-in-sling, stoutly defending man's right to the odd little overdraft. Displaying a strong personal sympathy for the principle of

being able to extend one's credit without asking the bank first, Clark disclosed how he prolongs his "inadvertently" obtained extensions of credit. "I don't open my bank statements." In this revealing mood, he also expounded his views on banking prudence. A director of Lazards once attributed his bank's success to a policy of lending only to Old Etonians - Clark's old school - but the minister said he favoured a broader approach. "I would lend freely to anyone other than those who had been to Harrow."

Japanese trade war or not, the number of foreign cigarettes being smoked by the Japanese has more than doubled in the past year. And the foreign share of the market is set to rise again next week when the Japanese government abolishes customs duty on tobacco. The main British and American beneficiaries are said to be Rothmans, B&T, Philip Morris and Reynolds.

Kids' stuff

This one's more for puppies than yuppies. Seven to 14-year-olds should look out for a new series of *The Pocket Money Programme* starting on Channel Four on May 3. The programme will help solve the mysteries of the world of finance, gushes the

Press release. Tune in, kids, and you too can learn how money works, what inflation is and what happens at the Bank of England. But what is our nation of aspiring teeny-arbitrageurs to make of something called insurance? Could it be that the high-powered folk at C4 need some spelling lessons before passing on their wisdom to the next generation of wheeler-dealers?

Sail price

It is a sorry state of affairs when a holiday king has no time for holidays. But such is the pressure of work facing Harry Goodman, affable chairman of International Leisure Group, that he has not taken a break for almost a year. "There just isn't the time any more," says Goodman, aged 48. "I haven't been abroad for more than nine months." Consequently he has decided to sell his luxury yacht, *Europa Swa*, on which he has logged many a pleasurable nautical mile round the Caribbean and Med. He denies suggestions that it could be because he needs the money to fund ILG's £150 million management buyout. The buyout will, in fact, only serve to make him richer. It will pay 200p a share and Goodman holds 15.5 per cent (actually 1 per cent of that is down to an ex-wife, but Harry describes it as "friendly"). Some of the Goodman millions will go back into the buyout but the managers as a whole, including him, will hold only about the same as his existing stake.

Carol Leonard

New chief for Racial subsidiary

Racial Communications: Dr Simon Wilder is named as managing director and also joins the Racial Radio board.

Racial Telecommunications Group: Mr David Williams is named director-in-charge. Racial-Vodafone and Mr Julian Hore-Smith becomes marketing director, Racial-Vodafone.

New London Oil: Mr Paul Kesterton becomes chief executive.

Cementation International: Mr Michael Woodham joins as production director.

Aiwa (UK): Mr Barry Williams is sales director.

Argyll Group: Mr Terence Spratt joins the board.

Mercury Airfreight Holdings: Mr George Lines becomes chairman, Mr Don Rothwell becomes chairman of Mercury Group's operating companies.

Salomon Brothers International: Mr Charles McVeigh becomes chairman and Mr Miles Salter becomes president and chief executive officer. Mr Peter Clarke, Mr George Hutchinson, Mr Bruce Kopepkin, Mr Sheldon Prentice and Mr Daniel Tyree join the board.

City & Commercial Communications: Mr Gordon Stevenson and Mr Tim Brown are new directors.

Weir Drilling: Mr Gary Barclit is managing director, Mr Angus Grant becomes a director.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland: Mr Norman Lessels has been elected president.

Boxall: Mr Lars Skagerlid becomes sales and marketing director from May 2.

APPOINTMENTS

Stewart & Lloyds Plastics: Mr Peter Wright joins as production director. Mr Graham Wright has been promoted to sales and marketing director and Mr John Denning becomes technical director.

Brown Shipley Holdings: Mr ACD Ingley-Mackenzie joins the board.

Schroder Investment Management: Mr Jim Cox joins as an assistant director in the area of international fund management.

Barclays Bank: Mr John Kerslake becomes chief executive for North America from June 1.

International Signal & Control Group: Mr Ian Ball joins as managing director of ISC Electronic Systems.

Hickson International: Mr J Michael Taylor becomes financial director.

The National Home Loans Corporation: Sir Peter Harrop becomes a non-executive director.

The BSS Group: Mr Roger Fuggle joins the board.

Belasis Hall Technology Park: Mr George Hunter becomes chief executive.

Rank Xerox: Mr Bernard Fournies and Mr David Myerscough join the board.

Taylor Nelson Financial: Mr Bill Chapman is chairman.

The United Kingdom Reclamation Council: Lord Ezra becomes president.

Wira Technology Group: Mr Douglas Munro becomes director and chief executive.



Dr Simon Wilder

Hepworth & Chadwick: Mr Paul Smith and Mr Raymond Ainscoe become partners.

Comstock: Mr Gareth Wokes and Mr Hugh Woods join the board.

Rank Hotels: Mr Anthony Harding becomes director of development of the hotels and catering division. Mr John Linters becomes sales and marketing controller.

Stanley Leisure Organisation: Mr George Martin becomes a non-executive director and Lord Allen of Abbeydale will become a non-executive director subject to approval by an extraordinary general meeting.

Benchmark Group: Mr Ruscombe Westmacott becomes a director, Mr Michael Seal and Mr David Youngman join the board.

Compaq Computer: Mr Peter Bayley has been promoted to UK marketing director, Mr Peter Manson becomes UK sales director.

Baker Harris Saunders: Mr Michael Dix becomes a director in charge of the financial services division.

Willett International: Mr Peter Scott joins as director of finance and management services.

Agfa-Gevaert: Dr Klaus Gerlach becomes managing director from July 1 in succession to Mr Andre Leyssen who will remain chairman of the supervisory boards of Agfa-Gevaert AG and NV.

Comurwide Communications: Mrs Liz Licence, Miss Penny Simpson and Mr Peter Brown join the board.

Rodland: Mr Robert Napier and Mr Tim Walker become managing directors on June 15.

Mobil Oil Company: Mr J Schilansky becomes director of plans and programmes, Mr B Kelly becomes a director.

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KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA General Presidency for Female Education

RIYADH - SAUDI ARABIA

Teaching Posts at University Level in Girls Colleges in Saudi Arabia

Applications are invited from women candidates holding Ph.D. from credited universities in the areas specified below to occupy teaching posts in Girls Colleges Saudi Arabia as from the beginning of the Academic year 1987-1988.

The specifications required are:-

- * English (Literature - Linguistics)
- * Teaching English as a foreign language
- * Geography * Physics * Chemistry * Botany
- * Mathematics * Zoology * Library Science

Candidates should be holders of Ph.D in the area of specialization, should be native Arabic speakers or fluent in Arabic and with sufficient University level teaching experience.

Application forms can be obtained by writing to the following address, stating clearly the college and department to which application is being made:-

The Educational Attache, Saudi Arabian Educational Office,
29 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QB. Quoting Ref No. 265.

Interested candidates should send full Curriculum Vitae together with photocopies of qualification certificates, names and addresses of 3 Professional referees, and photograph to the above address too.

With copy of Curriculum Vitae to:

The Vice President for Girls Colleges,
Riyadh, Postal Code 11113, KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF EDUCATION

CHAIR OF EDUCATION AND HEADSHIP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY AND OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

Applications are invited for a Chair of Education and the Headship of the Department of Educational Psychology and of Special Education, which will be vacant from 1 October 1987.

The appointment arises from the amalgamation of the present Departments of Educational Psychology and Special Education. The post requires an established reputation in an area of Educational Psychology and/or Special Education, and some understanding of the whole range of the Department's work. School teaching experience and/or substantial practical experience in Educational Psychology or an aspect of Special Education would be of considerable advantage.

Salary in the professional range, plus superannuation. Further particulars from the Vice-Chancellor, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, to whom applications (15 copies; 1 from overseas candidates) should be sent by 22 May 1987.

Equal Opportunities Employer

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND PHARMACOLOGY THE WESSEX AREA NEUROSCIENCE GROUP LECTURER IN MOLECULAR NEUROSCIENCES

Applications are invited for a Lectureship (3 years in the first instance) which has been established in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology (School of Biochemical and Physiological Sciences) as part of the formation of the Wessex Area Neuroscience Group in Southampton. The successful candidate will have research experience in molecular techniques and an appropriate Honours degree. He/she will be based in the Department with Physiology and Pharmacology in association with Professor Saunders' research group which is mainly working on glycoproteins in the developing nervous system and the properties and regulation of the internal environment of the developing brain. The appointee would be expected to develop his/her own independent lines of research within these fields and would be likely to collaborate with other members of the Wessex Area Neuroscience Group, particularly in clinical departments. There will also be involvement in the department's teaching to medical students in the integrated systems course and to science students in the School's unit course system.

The appointment will be made on the lecturer's range - £8,735 - £18,210.

Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. A.J. Bonak, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH, to whom applications should be made (7 copies for applications in the UK and one from others) giving a brief c.v. and names, addresses and telephone numbers of 3 referees before 30th April 1987. Please quote Reference No. AJ5/146/71.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM THREE YEAR TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN INSURANCE STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of temporary Lecturer with special reference to Insurance, tenable initially for a period of three years. The successful candidate will assist in the teaching of the Diploma in Insurance Studies and Insurance Management, but may also be asked to provide an input into the undergraduate and new MBA degree courses. The Diploma is a one-year full-time course for managers working in the insurance industry and is taught jointly with the City University Business School; it has been successful for the last three years in attracting students from all over the world.

Preference will be given to applicants, who either have a good honours degree in economics, business administration, finance, or related subject, or equivalent professional in the area of insurance (for example, Fellows of the Chartered Insurance Institute).

The appointment is effective from 1st August 1987. Salary will be within the range £8,735 - £18,210.

Further details and forms of application, returnable not later than 30 April 1987, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No. 1101.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY TWO LECTURESHIPS

As part of the current expansion of this Department, applications are invited for two Lectureships in Psychology.

Candidates for the first post should have a research background in Psycholinguistics at all levels in the Department. The successful candidate will be encouraged to collaborate in research which address developmental interactions between language, cognition and learning.

Applicants for the second post should have research and teaching experience in the areas of Behaviour Analysis and Human Development.

Salary for both posts will be on the University Lecturers' Scale Grade A (£8,735 - £13,675 p.a.).

Applicants (two copies) giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by Friday, 15th May, 1987, to Mrs M.E. Macdonald, Assistant Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor Gwynedd, LL57 2DG, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

SPICER AND PEGLER READERSHIP IN CORPORATE FINANCE AND ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited from professionally qualified persons for a newly endowed Readership within the Department of Industrial Economics, Accounting and Insurance which is part of a major development of accountancy in the University.

Applications will be welcome from those with a teaching and research interest in any area of corporate finance and accountancy and a willingness to participate in the new MBA programme within the University.

Salary will be within the range £18,490 - £21,805.

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 11 May 1987, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No. 1099.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER Department of Engineering

LECTURER IN STRUCTURAL MECHANICS

This is a new post, intended to strengthen and extend current research in structural mechanics, and teaching of the subject to groups containing both Civil and Mechanical Engineering students. Candidates should have good research or design experience of at least one of:

- Stress Analysis, including nonlinearity
- Fracture Mechanics
- Finite Element or other numerical methods

An active contribution to research in the Department is expected, preferably within an area of present strength. These areas include fatigue and vibration, buckling in steel structures, numerical methods, and precision engineering, the latter within the Centre for Microengineering and Metrology.

Initial salary at an appropriate point on the Lecturer A scale: £8,735 - £13,675 p.a. (subject to confirmation). Further details and application forms are available from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627) quoting Ref. No. 37/3A/86/J (please mark clearly on envelope).

Closing date 8th May 1987.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY TWO LECTURESHIPS

As part of the current expansion of this Department, applications are invited for two Lectureships in Psychology.

Candidates for the first post should have a research background in Psycholinguistics at all levels in the Department. The successful candidate will be encouraged to collaborate in research which address developmental interactions between language, cognition and learning.

Applicants for the second post should have research and teaching experience in the areas of Behaviour Analysis and Human Development.

Salary for both posts will be on the University Lecturers' Scale Grade A (£8,735 - £13,675 p.a.).

Applicants (two copies) giving full details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by Friday, 15th May, 1987, to Mrs M.E. Macdonald, Assistant Registrar, University College of North Wales, Bangor Gwynedd, LL57 2DG, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

LECTURESHIP IN OPERATIONAL RESEARCH & SYSTEMS

The continued expansion of the School of Industrial and Business Studies has led to an additional lectureship in the Operational Research and Systems Group. The group teaches on undergraduate degrees in Management Sciences, and in Accounting and Financial Analysis, as well as on the full and part-time MBA programmes. Its specialist teaching is to masters students on the MSc Management Science and Operational Research and on the part-time MSc Business Management Systems.

The successful candidate will contribute to the teaching of quantitative methods to business students and to the specialist teaching of operational research and systems. Applicants should demonstrate an aptitude for research.

The salary will be at an appropriate point on the lecturer scale Grade A: £8,185 - £13,765 p.a. or Grade B: £14,245 - £18,210 p.a., subject to confirmation.

Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627) quoting Ref. No. 35/2A/86/J (please mark clearly on envelope). Closing date 8th May 1987.

University of Exeter DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lecturer in Clinical Psychology commencing September 1987 for three years in the first instance.

This newly established post arises from an expansion of the University of Exeter/Exeter and Torbay Health Authorities MSc course in Clinical Psychology. The successful applicant's main teaching responsibilities will be in connection with this course. (Two clinical tutor posts for the course are also being advertised.)

The post also carries clinical responsibilities and the University has agreed to make up to forty per cent of the person's time available to Exeter Health Authority on an honorary appointment basis.

Salary will be on the scale £8,735 - £18,210 p.a. with placement dependent on age and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (6 copies; candidates resident overseas one copy) giving the names of 3 referees, should be sent by 5 May 1987, quoting reference no. 3511.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

BOOTS PROFESSOR OF ACCOUNTANCY

As part of a major development the University of Nottingham is seeking a professionally qualified person for a newly endowed Chair of Accountancy within the Department of Industrial Economics, Accounting and Insurance.

Applications are invited from those with a teaching and research interest in any area of accountancy and finance and a willingness to participate in the new MBA programme within the University.

Salary will be within the recently enhanced Professorial range.

Further details and application forms, returnable not later than 11 May 1987, from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Ref No. 1088.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE (University of London) Department of Computer Science and Statistics

LECTURER HARDWARE/SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE

The department currently has a vacancy for a lecturer in the hardware and systems architecture area. The successful applicant would be expected to contribute to research in computer architecture, possibly related to innovation at the VLSI level. The department has existing hardware-related research in advanced graphics design. In 1987-88 the department's infrastructure and support facilities for hardware research will be expanded as part of a plan to establish several "well-funded laboratories" for computer science research. The successful applicant will have an opportunity to participate in the planning of this expansion.

The department offers undergraduate or MSc-level course units in computer architecture, logic design and digital systems, VLSI, computer graphics, distributed systems and advanced micro-processor based systems and the successful applicant will be expected to contribute in one or more of these areas.

Applicants should have a computer science or an electronic engineering background with an awareness of the issues and requirements of high-level system design.

Salary will be on Lecturer Scale A range £8,375 to £13,675 or scale B £14,245 to £18,210 plus £1,350 London Allowance. Further details and application forms are available from Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS. Please quote ref. no. 87/35. Closing date 30th April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS Department of Moral Philosophy

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Moral Philosophy available from September 1987. Applicants would be welcome from anyone qualified in any of the following areas: Ethics, Politics, Legal Philosophy, The Philosophy of Religion, Aesthetics, Medieval Philosophy. Salary at appropriate point on senior scale £8,735 to £13,675 or £14,245 to £18,210 per annum according to experience, plus URS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ to whom applications (two copies; preferably in typewritten form with the names of three referees should be sent to arrive NOT LATER THAN 6TH MAY 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE THE WOLFSON CHAIR

The Wolfson Chair has become vacant in the Department of Accounting and Finance as a result of Professor R.V. Peasegood's appointment as Director of the International Centre for Research in Accounting at the University of Lancaster. The post is tenable from 1 October 1987 or such later date as may be agreed.

While applicants of exceptional quality will be welcome regardless of their fields of interest within accounting and finance, preference may be given to those with particular interests in corporate finance and financial markets. Salary will be within the Professional range (present Professional average £28,500).

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Establishments Officer, (quoting reference LS4/87), University House, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YW, where applications (3 copies) naming three referees, should be sent to arrive NOT LATER THAN 31 May 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Department of Engineering TEMPORARY LECTURER IN PRECISION ENGINEERING

Success in attracting funds to the Centre for Microengineering and Metrology allows the creation of a lectureship, initially for three years, to further research activities in fine mechanics and to contribute generally to teaching in the area of mechanical systems. Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates having experience in one or more of:

- Design and Control of Precision Mechanisms
- Precision Metrology
- Computer-aided Metrology

Applications of new materials

Initial salary up to £10,440 on the Lecturer A scale: £8,735 - £13,675 p.a. (subject to confirmation). Further details and application forms are available from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627) quoting Ref. No. 37/2A/86/J (please mark clearly on envelope). Closing date 8th May.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD Department of Applied & Computational Mathematics Lectureship

Applications are invited for a new post of Lecturer in the Department of Applied and Computational Mathematics, as part of the Engineering and Technology Programme, tenable from 1 August 1987.

Candidates should have teaching and research interests in one or more of:

- Control Theory
- Mathematical Programming
- Optimization
- Signal Processing

Candidates with expertise in other related areas of Applied Mathematics will also be considered.

Initial salary on the scales for non-clinical lecturers grade A (£8,735 - £13,675 per year) or grade B (£14,245 - £18,210 per year) according to age, qualifications and experience. Informal enquiries should be addressed to Dr D.M. Burley, Department of Applied Computational Mathematics (T.M. 0742 - 76555 ext. 4344).

Further particulars from the Personnel Department (Academic Staffing), The University, Sheffield S10 2TN to which applications (6 copies) including a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees, should be sent by 1 May 1987. Please quote reference R.575/A.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the School of Law tenable from 1st October 1987. The School would welcome applications from those interested in helping in the development of existing or new specialised areas.

Initial salary will be up to £13,080 per annum of the restructured Lecturer scale (Lecturer A: £8,735 - £13,675. Lecturer B: £14,245 - £18,210 p.a.).

Further particulars and application forms from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (0203 523627) quoting Ref. No. 37/4A/86/J (please mark clearly on envelope). Closing date for receipt of applications 12th May 1987.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON LECTURESHIPS IN LAW

Applications are invited for two lectureships from October 1987. Preference will be given to applicants willing to specialise in Property Law (which may include Personal and Real Property, Trusts and Intellectual Property) and Commercial Law with emphasis on International Trade Law and Conflict of Laws. It is expected that the first appointment will be made in the Lecturer A salary range £8,375 - £13,675 + LA.

Applications (no forms) with full c.v. and names and addresses of two referees to Departmental Secretary, Faculty of Laws, University College London, Benthall House, 4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, London WC1H 0EG, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Closing date 30 April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF STIRLING Applications are invited for the post of DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRE FOR JAPANESE STUDIES

to be held in conjunction with a Chair in Contemporary Japanese Studies which will be established in the Department of Business and Management.

The Director of the Centre will be responsible for the development and co-ordination of teaching and research in Japanese Studies throughout the University. His/her duties as Professor will be to conduct teaching and research in the area of Japanese Studies.

The post will be for 5 years initially. Salary will be within the professional range (min £22,050 p.a.) with membership of USS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the University Secretary, University of Stirling, Stirling, FK9 4LA, tel 0786 73171, ext. 2250, to whom applications, including the names of three referees, should be submitted by 23 April 1987.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX READERSHIP/ LECTURESHIPS IN ELECTRONIC AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from men and women graduates in Electrical and Electronic Engineering, or Physics, for Reader/Senior Lecturer and Lecturer posts in Electronic, Electrical, Control and Computer Engineering in the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences. Candidates should have interests in one or more of: electronic circuit design, signal processing, communications, digital systems design, VLSI design, control theory, real-time control, software engineering, computer architecture, computer graphics, computer communications and networks, power electronics and electrical machines.

Salaries on the scales: Reader/Senior Lecturer £18,490 - £21,805 rising on 1.3.88 to £20,270 - £22,910. Lecturer £8,735 - £13,675 or £14,245 - £18,210 rising on 1.3.88 to £9,260 - £14,500 or £15,105 - £19,310.

Further particulars and application form are available from Claire Scampton, Personnel Office, Sussex House, University of Sussex, Falmer, BRIGHTON, Sussex BN1 9RH. Telephone Brighton (0273) 678202. Closing date for applications Monday 18th May 1987.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS DEPARTMENT OF CHINESE STUDIES LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post available from 1 October 1987. Qualifications, experience and special interest in teaching Chinese language (with native speaker competence in Putonghua and possibly Cantonese), and linguistics are required. Salary on the scale for Lecturer Grade A (£8,735 - £13,675) according to qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Mr. B. G. Hook (tel 0532 431751 ext 64-68).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 12/9. Closing date for applications 8 May 1987.

University of Strathclyde

CHAIR IN FRENCH STUDIES

The University invites applications for the Chair in French Studies from candidates with a proven record in teaching and research, an appreciation of new initiatives and challenges, a strong interest in new developments in language teaching and a specialism in any area of modern French Studies.

Further particulars (quote Ref: 14/87) and application forms are available from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Strathclyde, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XD. Closing date for applications: 5 May 1987.

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Woosnam true to his word with masterly Jersey Open success

By Mel Webb

Ian Woosnam kept his promise as he claimed victory and with it a purse of more than £16,000 in the Jersey Open championship at windswept La Moye yesterday with a total of 279, nine under par.

The diminutive Ryder Cup player, aged 29, who had left the course after the first day threatening to prove the organizers of the US Masters wrong in not inviting him to play in Augusta, made his clubs do the talking as he won by a shot from Bill Malley, of the United States, with José María Cañizares, of Spain, and David A Russell a further stroke behind.

Woosnam's final round of 72 was not without its alarms. He went to the turn in 35, but with the pack closing in, he needed to hole a pressure putt of eight feet for a birdie at the 16th and another of 30ft at the 17th to lose only one shot to par after fluffing his chip shot.

"That was very satisfying," said a relieved Woosnam. "It would have been nice to have been asked to play in the Masters, but victory here was the next best thing. Now I've got to keep on winning and show them what they are missing over there."

Malley, out of contention for much of the day, looked to

have blown his chances altogether when he dropped shots at the 11th and 12th. But then a run of four birdies in the last six holes saw him in with a round of 70 and a cheque for £10,760, his best pay day in Europe.

Russell and Mark Mould, Woosnam's fellow Welshman, went into the last round tied for the lead, but the challenge of both men started to crumble after the turn. Russell duck-hooked his drive into heavy rough at the tenth and had to back out before going through the green and taking three putts for a three-over-par seven.

For Mould the disintegration was even more complete. Reaching the turn in 37, only two shots behind Woosnam, he lost a shot to par on the tenth, but that was nothing compared with what befell him on the next hole, the 497-yard par-five 11th. He had a plugged lie in the rough off the tee, and took four increasingly desperate shots to get out. He had taken six shots by the time he reached the green, and after three putts, he was in for nine, that meant that in the space of a few miserable minutes he found himself seven shots off the pace. He had birdies on the next two holes — but by then it was too late.

Brotherly success lifts Merchiston

By John Hennessy

Merchiston gained their third victory in the Halford Hewitt tournament at Royal Cinque Ports yesterday. Tonbridge, for the moment, must be satisfied after having reached the final for the first time after securing a place in the last four in 1985 and in 1986. Natural progression should give them some hope for next year or the year after, though, as they have a small comfort after Merchiston had beaten them by 3½ points to 1½.

The winners included the Zulli brothers, Stewart, who had played right through the tournament, and his elder brother, Morison, who had been flown down from Scotland the day before as a reinforcement. Stewart Zulli played in the top match at the side of Harry Thomson, one of another pair of brothers in the Merchiston team, and they confirmed their reputation as formidable finishers.

When Clay missed from five feet to leave Tonbridge only one up, Merchiston took a firm grip of the match. Thomson particu-

larly displayed all the arts of links golf and, with Clay at odds with his putter, Merchiston won three holes in succession. A marvellous putt by Thomson from off the 17th green, up hill and down dale, to within five feet took them home.

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VARIATIONS



Simon Ward: The War of the Worlds, Radio 4, 10.15pm

● *Peter Davalle writes:* I'm sorry for any TV programme, on any channel, that happens to be on screen at 10.15 tonight, because there is powerful, may irresistible, opposition on Radio 4. H.G. Wells's *The War of the Worlds* is the granddaddy of science fiction yarns about alien invasions, and it's one of the tenses why Simon Ward reads it and the stark way John Scotney has adapted it makes it as goose-pimpling to listen to now as it must have been when people first read it in 1898. The radio version is a radio theatre, of course, was to launch his incinerating bug-eyed monsters on something as ruraly charming as a turn-of-the-century town in the great heart of Surrey, but the radio version would have deserved any fair.

● The trouble with the nuclear safety issue is that few of us are experts and we have to rely on what the experts say. And when the experts disagree, there is nothing, except hunch or prejudice, to fall back on. *Horizon's* investigation of the safety of the (BBC2, 8.05p) focuses on one British power station, Hartlepool, asking what sort of accidents might take place and how good the emergency plans are. The worst possible disaster envisaged by the Nuclear Electricity Generation Board would mean no neighbouring radiation hazard to someone standing as near to the station as its perimeter fence. So far, so reassuring. But there have been accidents. But station, the most serious only three, in which a water leak in one of the boilers

led to the shutting of both reactors. The programme has been extended to take this into account. "The emergency response is for the emergency responders to seem curiously complacent. They cover only a one kilometer radius, whereas the West Germans insist on 10. And evacuation depends in part on the effectiveness of police/loudhailers. Lord Marshall, chairman of the CEBG, says the one kilometer spread is adequate. But as the station is sited close to the Teesside industrial complex and half a million people, we are not quite sure that it does not pretend the give the answer, but the treatment is responsible and balanced.

Peter Waymark

BBC 2

- 6.00** Ceeffax AM.
6.55 **7.00** Breakfast Time. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel report at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
- 8.40** Watchdog. Lynn Faulds Wood and John Webster investigate how readily available to the young are knives and martial arts equipment. **8.55** Regional news and weather.
- 9.00** News and weather **9.05** Dudley Do-Right. Cartoon. (r) **9.10** The Monkees. (r) **9.35** Why Don't You... A new series of the continuing alternative ideas to watching television programme.
- 10.00** News and weather **10.05** Neighbourhood. **10.25** Children's BBC. With Andy Crane **10.30** Play School. (r) **10.50** The Gospel According to St Luke. The first of seven programmes in which Bernard Hill tells the story of Easter **11.00** The Pennine Challenge. Part three of the four-programme series follows the fortunes of four young people tackling the Pennine Way. (r) **11.35** Open Air with Bob Wellings and Alan Titchmarsh. Includes news and weather **12.00** Tom O'Connor Roadshow. Replay. Highlights from the Derby, Falkirk, and Portsmouth weeks **12.55** Regional news and weather **1.00** Open Air. News with Martyn Lewis. Weather **1.25** Neighbours. Danny causes an argument between his parents **1.50** Hokey Cokey. (r) **2.05** Ironside. The wheelchair-bound detective investigates death threats to a former colleague. (r) **2.55** Music Match. Musical quiz presented by Barry Cryer and Lesley Viner. A short, domestic comedy.
- 3.50** Little Misses and the Mister Men. (r) **4.10** Lassie. (r) **4.30** The Mystical World of G.K. Animated adventures.
- 4.55** John Craven's Newsround **5.05** Blue Peter (Ceeffax) **5.35** Roll Harris Cartoon Time.
- 5.00** Six O'Clock News with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Weather.
- 6.35** London Plus.
- 7.00** Wogan.
- 7.40** Head of the Class. American comedy series about a teacher and his class of high achievers with low manners.
- 8.05** Wildlife on One: Mysteries of the Chinese Cranes. The Siberian crane was thought to be on the verge of extinction when a report came from China of a flock sighted in a remote part of the country. A wildlife film team went to investigate. (Ceeffax)
- 8.30** Ever Decreasing Circles. Martin is exasperated when a delivery of fertilizer goes wrong. (r) (Ceeffax)
- 9.00** Six O'Clock News with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Regional news and weather.
- 9.30** Panorama: Front Line Blues - Policing the City. Inner city police forces are over-stretched. Gavin Hewitt reports from a police station in Wolverhampton to see how they cope with keeping the Queen's peace.
- 10.10** Music from the Masses. The first of four programmes exploring great reguim masses, presented by Owain Iwan Jones.
- 11.00** Return to Everecreech Junction. A tribute to the Somerset and Dorset railway system - filmed in 1966 before it was Beechingized. (r)
- 11.30** Two Nations? Halting Tyneside's rising unemployment problem. (r)
- 11.55** The Gospel According to St Luke. Screened at 10.50am
- 12.05** Weather.

ITV LONDON

- 6.15 TV-am** introduced by Caroline Flighton and Mike Morris. Weather at 6.30 and national news at 6.30; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55.
- 7.00** *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Morris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 8.30; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.45; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35. In *Wacaday* at 8.35, Timmy Laddie flies windsurfing.
- 9.25** *Thames* news headlines followed by *Robostory*. **9.50** *Beyond 2000*. Technology of the future 10.40 *Struggle* and *The Synthesis*. (r) 11.05 *The Orphans*. An old man reflects on the happy days of his youth 11.25 *Rock Remotely*, Carlton.
- 11.30** About Britain. Tom Walk visits the island of Eigg.
- 12.00** *Footstale*. Puppet story narrated by Peter Davison. (r)
- 12.10** *Leif's* story according to the tale of *The Unfriendly Friend*.
- 12.30** *Doctors and Patients*. The evolution of The Lambeth Community Care Centre, sponsored by the closure of the local district general hospital.
- 1.00** News at One with Leonard Parkin 1.20 *Thames* news
- 1.30** *File: Operation Pacific?* 1.50 *Living with Wolves*. Second World War drama about a L.I. Commander who takes charge of a submarine after the captain is killed by a Japanese U-boat. Directed by George Waggoner 3.25 *Thames* news headlines 3.30 *The Young Doctors*. Medical drama serial set in a large Australian city hospital.
- 4.00** *Tickle in the Tickle*. Village tales for the young 4.10 *Batnik*. (r) 4.15 *Ragdoll*. Anna. With Pat Coombs. 4.20 *The Dodo Club*. Sue Robbie looks behind the scenes at Jersey Zoo.
- 4.45** *Dramascan: The Horrible*
- Story. Three boys have a sleepless night camping out in the garden. (C) 1984 U.S. Knight Rider. Part one of an adventure in which Michael Knight and KITT are looking for an illegal drug addict. 5.45 *News with Alastair Stewart*
- 6.00** *Thames* news presented by Andrew Gardner and John Anderson.
- 6.25** *Head*. Community action news from Viv Taylor Gae.
- 6.35** *Crossroads*. Jill and Adam put a brave face on the tragic event.
- 7.00** *Watching You Watching Us*. Watching families watching television in their own homes. Introduced by Julian Pentter
- 7.30** *Coronation Street*. Brian learns from Gail that he is the father of her baby.
- 8.00** *What's My Line?* Eamonn Andrews's panel for this week's edition of the old occupations quiz is George Gae. Barbara Kelly, Jill Cooper, and Ernie Wemy.
- 8.30** *World in Action*. Documentary examining the reasons behind Britain's scientific brain drain. One Nobel Prize winner, credited with the greatest scientific discovery of the century, claims that not only is research underfunded but scientists themselves are devalued.
- 9.00** *Prospects*. Comedy-drama series, set on the Isle of Dogs in east London, about two young wheeler-dealers.
- 10.00** *News at Ten*. Weather, followed by *Thames* news headlines.
- 10.30** *The New Avengers*. Steed, Purdy, and Gambit search for an assassin in Paris. (r)
- 11.30** *Promises and Perils*. Stuart Macdonald investigates what the British education system will be like in 20 years time.
- 12.00** *Dionne Warwick* in London. The singer performs at the Royal Albert Hall.
- 12.55** *Night Thoughts*.

CHANNEL

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The Irish angle: Deirdre McSharry, editor of *Country Living*, talks about her background in *Generations* (Channel 4, 3.30pm)

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- MF medium wave. Stereo on VHF (see below)**
News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm then at 12 and midnight.
5.30am Adrian John **7.00** Mike Smith's Breakfast Show (from Aberdeen) **9.30** Simon Bates (Aberdeen) **12.30** **Newstest** (Frank Partridge) **12.45** Gary Davies (from Aberdeen) **3.00** Ste Wright (from Aberdeen) **5.30** **Newstest** **5.45** Bruno Brookes (from Aberdeen) **7.30** Janice Long **10.00-12.00** John Peel.
VHF Stereo Radios 1 and 2-4.00am As Radio 2 **10.00pm** As Radio 1 **12.00-4.00am** As

Radio 2.

- Radio 2**
- MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (See Radio 1)
- News on the hour
- Sports Desk 6.31am, 7.31, 8.31, 12.02pm, 1.05, 2.02, 3.02, 4.02, 5.05, 6.02, 6.42 (MF only).
- 4.00am Colin Barry 5.30 Ray Moore 7.30 Derek Jameson 9.30 Ken Bruce 11.00 Sue Lawley 1.05 David Jacobs 2.00 Fern Britton 3.30 Adrian Love 5.05 John Dunn 7.00 Alan Dell 8.30 B. B. and D. Special 9.00 Humphrey Lytton with jazz on record 10.00 The Monday Movie Hour 11.00.

3.00-4.00 A Little

- [illegible]

1000

- 6.35** Open University: Uml. & a.
Wardsworth and
memory
6.55 Weather **7.00** News
7.05 Morning Concert: Gluka
(Symphony on two
Russian themes: USSR S
under Svetlanov),
Grainger (Spoon River
Bournemouth Sinfon
etc., under
Montgomery), Ravel
(Sheherazade: Norman,
soprano, LSO), Scarlatti
(Sonatas in E flat, Kk
307 and 475: Szpiz,
harpichord), Chabrier
(Espans: French National
Orchestra). **8.00** News
Concert (continued)

Saint-Saëns
de concert

- Zabelato, harp, and French National Radio Orchestra
Chochi
(Waltzes in A flat Op 68 No 1
in G sharp minor, Op 68
No 2 in A flat, Op 68 No 3
1: Lipatti, piano), Delius
with French National Orchestra
5.00 This Week's Composers:
Mozart, Piano Concerto
No. 23 in G minor, K 455
(Britten with Academy
of St Martin-in-the-Fields
under Sir Neville Martinson)
5.10 Serenade in E-flat, K 375
(Angeles Winds)
Four Bachelors: Georg
Christoph Henckes, wie
feln und lieblich: Musica
Antiqua, Cologne, with
soloists, and (Soprano,
Vocals), Johann
Christian Friedrich Koenig
in C: Frabioso Baroque
Society, William Bernhard
(Paritta sopra) and Dr
Friedensrath, Herr Jesu
Christ: Krumpholtz,
organist, and Christian
Musica Antiqua, with
Rhenish Choir and soloists
5.10 Bachelors: Piano Quartet
in C minor, by Franz
(Grayford, Chiss, Van
Kampen and Bruckner)
5.140 Mozart and Bruckner:
Mozart's Piano Concerto
in B flat, K 207, and
Bruckner (Symphony in
D minor, No 9 (St Paul Radio
and Vienna Symphonic
zweits), with Kaja
Danczewska, violin, 1.00
New
1.05 BBC Singers with
Vladimir Ilich (guitar),
Debussy (Trois Chansons
Chantés d'Orphée), and
Debussy (Debussy), Law
Brown (Ecloga de la

(Lamentat

- Jeremiah, Villa-Lobos**
(Prelude No. 5, Study No. 11)
Tansman (*Bercanotte*)
(Chorale, Impromptu)
Copland (*Lark! Lark!*: *Asagradhes*)
2.00 Music weekly includes
an interview with **Aulis Sallinen**, and a tribute to U.S. soprano **Dusolina Giamari** (?)
2.45 New Recitals: Saint-Saëns (*Symphonic poem: Phæton*): **Franz Liszt** (*Orchestral Chausson* *Quartet Op. 35* *Mim String Quartet*), **Daniel Elfenberg** (*Innocence*); **Oscar Nilsson** (*planned*), **Dukas** (*L'opéra rose*); **Orchestra de Bordeaux; **Antony Mearns** (*Cantata*); **Peter Hill, pianist**, **Ville-Lobos** (*Chorale No. 5 and No. 7; Récital*). **London Association**, if only (*Poem des vivages symphonique*)
5.00 World Service News
Mainly for Pleasure:
Natlie Whelan's selection of recorded music
6.50
7.00 Organ music—Walter Hildesheim in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.
Mortuo Parker (*Sonata, Op. 85*)
7.25 From Euphoria to Ecstasy by **Eile Keadarrie, Professor of Politics, London School of Economics**
7.45 St John's College, Cambridge
Arno Part. Performed by **Carpenter, the Western Wind (*Under Paul Hillier*, and members of the *Hilfing Choir*). **Michael Tubbs**, **John Potter**, **Evelyn Galt**, **David James**, **Rogers Covey-Crump**, **Jordan Jones**
9.00 Interpretation on Record: **Roger Nichols** compares recordings of **Berlioz's Symphonie fantastique**
10.00 Jazz Today: Charles Fox presents **Graham Collier** *Sextet*
11.00 Schumann Chamber Music: **Andreas Varvatis** (*5 first*) (*Ashtenquay*), **Annyliss Fleming**, **cello**; **Malcolm Freager**, **piano**; **Talawa Fung**, **piano**; **Barry Tuckwell**, **horn** and **Piano Quintet** in C minor (*David Levine*, piano)****

LE (long wire) (1

- 5.55 Shipping 6.00 Fanning
Weather 8.10 News
6.30 6.30 Prayer (S)
6.30 6.30 6.30 6.30 7.30, 7.30, 7.30
6.30 News 6.43
Business News 6.55, 7.00, 7.05
Travel 7.00, 7.05, 7.05
Sport 7.45 Thought for the Day
- 6.35 The Week on 4
6.35 Five Wives Stories
6.35 Newsread by
Marian Jones. Today: The
Sweet Little Girl in
White. 8.57 Weather: Tra
- 9.00 Start The Week with
Richard Baker and
guests (S)
- 10.00 News and Money Box.
Questions or personal
finance put by listeners in
Brighton (H)
- 10.30 The Search on Trial.
John Harriot reveals
the secrets of a universal
symbolism in the first of
his books for Holy Week
Daily Service from the
Caryl Church in the
Cathedral of the
10.45 Easter
Stories is led by Canon
Donald Gray, Chaplain to
the Speaker. With the
BBC Choir (S)
- 11.00 News; Talk: Down
Your Way. Brian
Johnston visits
Cockfield with an
umbrella (L)
- 11.48 Poetry Please!
Listeners' requests.
Presented by P.
Kavanagh. Read by
Bonnie Huran and Gary
Green (S)
- 12.00 News and Yours
Presented by Susan
Rae
- 12.27 Moleworth by Simon
Reich. With William
Rushford. The Arts (S)
12.55 Weather
- 1.00 The World at One. News
1.40 The Archers 1.55
Shipping
- 2.00 News; Woman's Hour
with Jenni Murray
Includes a history of
badges, by David Bridle.
- 3.00 News; The Afternoon
Play: The Golden Man
by Catherine Lucy
Clarkson. With
Louise Beattie.
Supernatural thriller, set
in a farm in Scotland. A
ghost story by E. Nesbit.
The Secret Garden
- 4.30 Kaleidoscope. Gaule

Ewert expo

- themself of his work
with fellow poet Anthony
Thwaite (?)
- 5.00** P.M. Magazine
5.00 Shipping Forecast **5.55**
Weather
- 6.00** News: Weather
6.30 Just a Minute Can
Alfred Potts, Derek
Nimmo, Peter Jones and
Kenneth Williams keep
talking for a whole minute (?)
- 7.00** News
7.05 The Archers
7.28 Inheritance: Exploring
the story of the
magnificent "English
country house" of Sir
Thomas Lister, in the Sri
Lanka Ceylon, Melanie
Butler visits both Sri Lanka
and Sheffield.
- 7.45** Science Now: Georgina
Farrington on the
latest developments and
discoveries from the
world's leading laboratories
- 8.15** The Midway Play
Incident at the Devil's
Gate by Bruce Stewart, Al
McCoy plays Oscar
Romero, controversial
Archbishop of San
Salvador, assassinated
while visiting Mass.
In 1980. Also starring
Ronald Laevo and Karen
Ford
- 9.45** Kaleidoscope, Includes
comment on the Stones
of Mural Spain, the film *M*
Life as a Dog, The
National Theatre of Brunt?
The Greatest Story ever
Told. Also an item on
Scandinavian records.
- 10.15** Book Review: The
War of the Worlds by H
G Wells. The reader is
Simon Ward. (1) see
Chronology 1997 (Weather
The World Today)
- 10.30** The Financial World
11.15 Tonight
11.30 Beasingsstoke It Is! Ian
Bradley celebrates the
centenary of Rudyard
Kipling and Sullivan's
street opera (?)
- 12.00** News: Weather **12.33**
Shipping
- VHF** Available in England and
Wales only as above
(except 5.00 & 6.00)
Travel: Travel **1.55**
2.00pm Listening Corner
Tuesday **1.55 PM**
(continued) **1.40-
12.10am** Open
University **11.30** Gibbon's
Attack on Christianity

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1:1053kHz/285m;1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m;VHF-9: 142.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92-95: LBC:1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF95.8; BBC Radio London: 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service: MF 648kHz/463m.

